Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business. Free distribution is limited to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law." Subscription price $1 per year (foreign rate $2) payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY 17, 1923. VOL. 3, NO. 7.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1922 GAINED OVER 1921

Increase of Nearly $2,000,000,000 in Farm Value of Crops, Animals Raised, and Animal Products

The farm value of all crops and of animals raised and animal products produced during 1922 was $14,310,000,000, according to the estimate made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount represents a gain of nearly $2,000,000,000 over the value of all farm products produced during 1921 but is still short of 1919—the high water mark—and of 1920.

Of the 1922 gross value the total for crops alone is placed at $8,961,000,000 and the total for animals raised and animal products is placed at $5,349,000,000. It should be borne in mind that the total value of animals raised and animal products duplicates crop values to a degree not ascertainable. Compared with 1921 values, crops gained by $2,027,000,000 while animals raised and animal products lost by $119,000,000.

CROP VALUES RECOVERED.

Crop value as a fraction of the aggregate value of all farm products fell from 64.8% in 1919 to 55.9% in 1921, but recovered to 62.6% in 1922 on account of the gain of crop value in 1922 over 1921 and the nearly stationary value of animal products. [In 1919 and subsequent years, items of estimate were added, mostly to animal products, and, for uniformity of comparison of these years with years preceding 1919, the crop value percentage of the gross value of farm products for recent years should be increased by about 3.5 and the value of animal products as a percentage of the gross value of farm products should be reduced by about 3.5.]

Table 1 accompanying this article shows the value of all farm products for 1879 and 1889, and for the period 1897 to 1922, inclusive. The figures for 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1909 are valuations as determined by the Bureau of the Census. For the other years the figures represent estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The course of crop value has fluctuated exceedingly during the last 10 years. The peak year of high crop prices was 1919, when the value was 152% greater than in 1913, after which a precipitate decline followed. The crop value of 1921 marks the lowest point of deflation, as an upward movement in 1922 carried such value to 46% above 1913.

Animal products had a course of yearly values that lagged behind crop values and fluctuated less. The peak was reached in the same year, 1919, but it was 125% above 1913, while crop value touched 152% above. The decline of the value of animal products, or the so-called deflation, was less pronounced than that of crop value and was continuous to 1922, when the value was 44% above that of 1913, comparing with 46% above for crop value. In percentage above 1913, crop value stood a little higher than the value of animal products in 1922.

(Concluded on page 147, column 1.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

Page.
Live Stock and Meats 130
Slight price grains made by most classes. Fresh meat trade continued slow. Monthly stockyards report.
Dairy and Poultry 135
Butter markets strengthened. Cheese trading still dull.
Fruits and Vegetables 136
Shipments decreasing; storage stocks of onions large. Several timely articles on various commodities and markets.
Grain 139
Futures registered gains.
Hay and Feed 140
Hay price range narrow. Most feeds steady to firm. January hay inspections.
Seeds 142
Demand still slow. Survey of shipments, prices, and stocks of clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed (begins on front page).
Cotton 144
Prices gained slightly. Foreign situation big factor. Figures on world's supply.
Foreign Markets 145
Germany's corn imports expected to be much smaller. Apple exports to Great Britian.
Crop Reports 147
Value of all farm products. Report on farm wage rates. Cane sirup production. Wool production. Comprehensive survey on crop damage. Monthly farm value tables.
Weather 158
Grain fields generally protected from cold weather.

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED SHIPMENTS LARGER

Timothy and Alfalfa Shipments also Exceed 1921 Figures—Timothy and Sweet Clover Stocks Smaller.

Shipments of 1922-crop red clover, alsike clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed are expected to be larger, while those for sweet clover seed are expected to be smaller than 1921-crop shipments, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Up to Jan. 13 approximately 65% of the 1922-crop red clover, 60% of the alsike clover, 45% of the sweet clover, 65% of the alfalfa, and 85% of the timothy that country shippers estimated would be handled by them had been shipped mostly to seedsmen. These figures compare closely with similar ones obtained last year at a corresponding time for the 1921-crop shipments. Last year approximately 10% more of the crop of red, alsike, and sweet clover seed and about 5% less of timothy and alfalfa seed had been shipped up to the middle of January.

ABOUT 5,000 SCHEDULES SENT.

Approximately 5,000 schedules were mailed to clover, alfalfa, and timothy shippers throughout the United States and about one-half of the shippers replied. Many of the replies, however, did not contain shipment figures for the 1921 crop and much of this information could not be supplied from data at hand. Therefore these incomplete reports were discarded in making the final tabulations.

The figures in the accompanying tables, although incomplete, are comparable. In other words, these figures, with the exception of those for sweet clover where an insufficient number of replies were received from heavy producing sections, probably indicate fairly accurately what complete shipment figures, if available, would show regarding the relative size of the total shipments, or production, for the two years. Furthermore, there is no duplication in any of these figures as the reports from inquiries addressed to comparatively few seedsmen were used for guidance only unless it was clear that a seedsman purchased practically all of a certain kind of seed directly from growers.

(Concluded on page 143, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

LIVE STOCK PRICES CLOSELY FOLLOWED MARKET RECEIPTS

Cattle Market Witnessed General Advances—Hog Prices Scored Slight Net Gains for Week.

Rather sharp price fluctuations marked the trade in all kinds of live stock during the week ending Feb. 10. though prices were in close harmony with supplies at all times. Runs were of seasonal volume and varied little from those of the previous week.

Net advances were somewhat general in the cattle market at Chicago. Beef steers gained about 25¢, beef cows and heifers 25¢–50¢, veal calves $1–$1.50 and other killing classes 15¢–25¢. Best grades of stockers and feeders held steady but lower grades met indifferent demand from finishers and in instances declined 50¢.

When the market was highest light hogs topped at $8.85, but later prices slumped sharply to a point equal to, and in cases below, the lowest price level of the season. Under the stimulation of light receipts and broad shipping orders, however, prices advanced and closed 10¢–15¢ above those at the close of the previous week. Lights and light butchers continued comparatively scarce and average weights were somewhat heavier than a week earlier. Shippers took about 72,000 hogs during the week.

FAT LAMBS UP TO $15.50.

The peak price for fat lambs during the week was $15.50, which was within 10¢ of the season's top price. Later, however, a poor outlet for dressed lamb induced buyers to become extremely bearish, and most of the gain on fat wooled lambs was lost while clipped ones sagged to levels steady to a shade lower than those at the close of the previous week. Fed yearling wethers and fat sheep advanced 25¢.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately 168,000 cattle, 740,000 hogs, and 209,000 sheep, compared with 177,280 cattle, 728,240 hogs, and 216,327 sheep during the previous week, and 170,542 cattle, 582,557 hogs, and 194,584 sheep during the corresponding period a year earlier.

Cattle.—Beef steers that had been fed 90–140 days predominated. At Chicago most of these turned at $8–$9.75 although numerous lots showed sufficient quality and finish to command $10–$10.25 and a few 1,652-lb. offerings cashed upward to $10.75. Top matured steers reached $11 and best yearlings touched $10.50.

Demand was active at all times for good and choice yearlings but somewhat irregular for heavy steers of comparable grade, especially at Chicago. Although a relatively small proportion of the beef steers was available to killers under $8, plain "warmed up" kinds sold downward to $7.25, or lower. A restricted demand for plainer grades of stockers and feeders exerted weakness on low-priced, light-fleshed steers lacking quality, a meager supply of which, mostly light in weight, cashed to killers downward to $6.75 and below. Yearlings were most numerous under $9.50, although a fairly liberal portion showed sufficient finish on week-end sessions to command $9.75–$10.25.

The year's first shipment of Canadian grass cattle arrived at Chicago. They were in feeder flesh and sold to a dealer at $5.75–$7.40, the bulk making $6.65–$6.85.

The comparatively light supply of she stock was seasonal. As a result of active competition, especially from small killers, prices advanced, best light yearling heifers leading with gains of 50¢ and more and moving much more readily than heavy kinds. Canners and cutters also were active and advanced 15¢–25¢. Most healthy canners cashed at $3–$3.25 and a few strong-weight cutters sold upward to $4.25 on closing sessions, the bulk turning at $3.50–$4.

Bologna bulls recovered from their price slump of the previous week, gaining largely 25¢. Best heavy bolognas sold upward to $4.75 and when the market was best a price of $4.50–$4.65 was the most popular although 1,000–1,100-lb. kinds cashed at around $4.25–$4.40. More substantial upturns, however, were made by heavy beef bulls, these regaining most of the loss registered during the preceding week. Many heavy beef bulls turned at $5–$5.75 and were comparable to $4.50–$5 kinds of the week before.

VEAL CALVES RATHER SCARCE.

Veal calves were offered sparingly, country loadings having been reduced by lower temperatures and unfavorable weather. Unusually keen competition prevailed at Chicago, shippers paying upward to $13.50 or more, while packers took the bulk of the medium to good light vealers at $11–$12. Many 100-lb.–106-lb. calves at $11–$11.50 and above were comparable in quality and condition to $10–$10.25 kinds a week earlier. Medium weight and heavy calves also made a liberal upturn.

Best qualitied stockers and feeders carrying considerable flesh met with the most demand, particularly at Chicago. Well-bred 900–1,050-lb. feeders at Chicago sold for $7.50–$8, half fat kinds reaching $8.25 at that market, and upward to $8.50 at Kansas City. As prices declined rather plainly-bred, thin feeders sold downward to $6 and below and mediocre light stockers down to $5 or lower. Most feeders at Kansas City cashed within a price spread of $7–$7.75, stockers being most numerous at $6–$7.50. Trade in stock cows and heifers was limited because of the meager supply, the bulk of

(Concluded on page 134, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT MARKETS AGAIN WITNESSED LIMITED DEMAND

Prices Were Uneven and Fluctuating—Weak Tone Apparent on Most Classes of Meat.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

A continued narrow demand for fresh meats at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ending Feb. 9 resulted in uneven and fluctuating prices with a weak undertone on most classes. Scant demand due largely to slow retail trade was offset to some extent by reduced supplies.

Beef.—Medium and good grades of steer and cow beef comprised the bulk of receipts at eastern markets. A few choice steers were widely distributed, but sold only slightly higher than the top quotations on good grades. Slight price advances at New York and Philadelphia were due more to decreased receipts than to any marked improvement in the demand. Receipts of cows were moderate, with about the same outlet as steers.

At Chicago steer beef supplies consisted largely of medium and common grades, which sold at about steady prices, while better grades showed weakness with some slight declines. She stock supplies at that market included more common cows than for some time, although a large part of the offerings were heavy cows of medium and good grades.

Receipts of bulls were extremely light at eastern markets, but sold at uneven prices on a weak market. At Chicago despite light supplies, prices declined after midweek because of a narrow demand. Kosher beef was steady to stronger, although the price range was mostly unchanged except at New York where closing prices were highest for the week.

Veal.—Supplies of veal were moderate at eastern markets and Chicago. Demand was for all grades with common showing the greatest improvement in demand and prices. Although some decline occurred at Boston, prices elsewhere were steady to slightly higher. A few of prime grade brought $23–$24 at New York. Some frozen heavy sides were offered but sold slowly. Country dressed veal formed the greater part of the supply of better grades at Chicago.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	240	$8.30	248	$8.25	240	$7.94	237	$7.99	239	$8.16	250	$8.10	241	$8.12	244	$8.18	232	$8.63
E. St. Louis	202	8.68	208	8.54	221	8.20	209	8.20	212	8.32	206	8.33	212	8.35	210	8.56	204	8.96
Ft. Worth	191	8.03	183	8.28	185	7.80	186	7.82	191	7.84	170	8.01	186	7.92	197	8.07	....	.....
Kansas City	228	8.10	231	8.10	228	7.82	224	7.83	218	8.02	221	8.03	223	7.97	223	8.25	226	8.34
Omaha	237	7.97	248	7.81	248	7.66	242	7.62	242	7.85	249	7.87	245	7.73	240	7.82	236	8.14
S. St. Joseph	230	7.96	239	7.96	239	7.77	230	7.80	239	7.89	241	7.97	237	7.86	237	7.98	....	.....
S. St. Paul	205	8.10	215	8.13	214	7.87	224	7.69	218	7.86	229	7.81	216	7.91	216	7.99	224	8.15

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	64,745	19,907	44,838	208,017	72,148	135,869	60,278	20,386	39,892
Denver [1]	6,449	3,391	2,282	12,382	1,136	9,319	19,569	12,466	5,762
East St. Louis	17,146	7,196	11,244	103,041	48,536	48,750	4,753	45	3,153
Fort Worth	10,709	3,604	5,677	7,644	2,086	4,638	1,473	251	1,103
Indianapolis [1]	9,909	4,629	5,002	49,636	15,283	32,075	713	356	405
Kansas City	40,092	18,612	23,873	77,267	12,820	64,503	28,006	7,189	20,774
Oklahoma City	6,833	2,015	4,709	8,659	422	8,642	243	.....	175
Omaha [1]	26,807	9,472	16,168	72,510	19,370	53,088	56,005	19,713	32,254
St. Joseph [1]	11,367	4,466	7,769	57,831	14,224	43,536	24,230	5,579	18,611
St. Paul [1]	16,714	5,369	11,579	62,421	13,178	50,743	4,634	1,704	2,983
Sioux City [1]	11,569	5,247	6,265	51,024	21,761	28,596	4,855	2,275	3,056
Wichita [1]	7,451	7,951	1,887	11,040	538	9,957	314	.....	293
Total	229,791	91,859	141,293	721,472	221,502	489,716	205,073	69,964	128,461
Previous week	251,092	105,297	148,705	729,375	214,081	520,444	214,664	71,355	137,007

[1] Week ending Friday, Feb. 9, 1923.

Lamb.—With fairly liberal receipts largely of heavy weights, the lamb market was weak and unsettled, although at Chicago some outside shipments of desirable light weight lamb tended to maintain steady prices at that market. New York led in the eastern decline, although other markets were weak at uneven prices.

Mutton.—Mutton at New York sold as poorly as lamb, while other eastern markets reported a slow trade at about steady prices. Fat, heavy mutton was not offered freely except at Boston, where it comprised the bulk of receipts. At Chicago receipts were light and general quality fairly good, consisting largely of light and medium weight kinds which registered advances of 50¢–$1 during the week. The bulk of heavy offerings at that market was of frozen stock.

Pork.—Supplies of fresh pork were fairly liberal at eastern markets and Chicago and sold at very uneven prices. Buyers were bearish and although some improvement was made in prices obtained for small lots of well trimmed loins at eastern markets large sales were made on a lower basis.

STOCK AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, February 9, 1923.

(Note percentage comparison of weekly stocker and feeder shipments with the 3-year average for the same week. These will be given in all future releases of this table.)

	Cattle and calves.		Sheep.		Hogs.
	This week.	Per cent of average corresponding week, '20–'21 –'22.	This week.	Per cent of average corresponding week, '20–'21 –'22.	This week.
Market origin:					
Chicago	3,661	58.3	5,264	99.2	.....
Denver	2,548	60.3	3,020	33.0	982
East St. Louis	3,733	175.5	.....	.....	1,899
Fort Worth [1]	2,448	64.5	.....	.....	378
Indianapolis [1]	441	97.1	10	37.0	290
Kansas City	12,633	102.2	5,036	102.6	3,999
Oklahoma City [1]	1,815	128.3	.....	.....	330
Omaha	6,046	79.2	3,143	67.0	297
St. Joseph	2,318	145.9	1,875	506.8	185
St. Paul	4,144	110.2	417	62.0	2,413
Sioux City	3,249	65.2	1,972	257.4	110
Wichita	6,553	285.9	.....	.....	423
Total	49,589	103.1	20,737	93.4	11,306
State destination:					
California	353	160.4	.....	.....	420
Colorado	1,260	147.9	2,264	208.7	474
Illinois	6,799	139.8	2,730	101.3	2,955
Indiana	1,647	95.9	1,075	187.3	390
Iowa	9,181	95.6	4,150	450.1	3,158
Kansas	9,504	136.5	227	4.8	740
Kentucky	63	26.8	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
Michigan	426	87.3	1,737	84.2	445
Minnesota	423	36.8	158	222.5	401
Missouri	6,626	134.0	3,680	228.3	1,389
Nebraska	6,988	93.0	4,205	82.5	468
New Jersey	37	185.0	.....	.....	.....
New York	29	131.8	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	829	70.7	299	33.7	.....
Oklahoma	2,475	97.7	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	262	139.4	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	834	126.0	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	99	135.6	.....	.....	.....
Texas	1,216	33.7	.....	.....	80
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
West Virginia	305	1,605.3	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	233	67.9	212	90.6	.....
Total	49,589	103.1	20,737	93.4	11,306

[1] Week ending Saturday, Feb. 10.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to Feb. 9, 1923	3,233,225	2,700,596
Same period one year ago	2,237,076	2,180,887
Same period two years ago	2,271,625	3,520,613
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	143.4	94.7

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy(1,101lbs.up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.15–11.60	$10.50–11.50	$9.75–11.10	$9.75–11.00	$10.00–11.25	.....
Good	9.25–10.15	9.25–10.50	8.40– 9.75	8.75– 9.75	9.00–10.00	.....
Medium	7.90– 9.25	7.25– 9.25	7.50– 8.40	7.25– 8.75	7.50– 9.00	$7.25– 8.50
Common	6.00– 7.90	6.00– 7.25	6.00– 7.50	6.00– 7.25	6.25– 7.50	6.00– 7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.00–11.50	10.50–11.50	9.60–10.85	9.50–10.75	9.85–11.10	.....
Good	9.15–10.00	9.25–10.50	8.15– 9.60	8.50– 9.50	8.85– 9.85	.....
Medium	7.60– 9.15	7.25– 9.25	7.30– 8.15	7.00– 8.50	7.15– 8.85	7.25– 8.50
Common	5.80– 7.60	5.75– 7.25	5.65– 7.30	5.75– 7.00	6.00– 7.15	5.75– 7.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.90– 9.65	4.50–10.25	4.25– 8.35	4.50– 9.00	4.35– 9.00	4.50– 8.00
Cows, common-choice	4.00– 7.65	4.00– 6.75	3.85– 6.35	4.00– 6.60	4.25– 7.00	3.50– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.35– 6.65	3.75– 6.75	3.65– 5.65	3.75– 5.75	3.75– 6.00	3.50– 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	3.00– 4.00	2.25– 3.50	2.25– 3.85	2.50– 4.00	2.50– 4.25	2.50– 3.50
Canner steers	3.50– 4.50	3.00– 4.25	3.00– 4.00	3.00– 4.25	.....	3.00– 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.75–13.25	7.00–13.00	7.50–11.00	7.50–11.50	7.50–11.75	5.00–10.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.25–10.25	5.00–10.00	4.50– 8.50	4.25– 8.50	4.50– 9.50	3.50– 8.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	6.00– 8.00	5.75– 7.75	5.90– 8.30	6.00– 8.25	5.75– 8.25	5.00– 7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.75– 8.00	5.00– 7.75	5.85– 8.30	5.75– 8.25	5.75– 8.25	4.50– 7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.50– 7.85	3.50– 7.50	4.85– 8.10	4.50– 8.00	5.00– 8.00	4.00– 7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25– 5.50	3.25– 5.50	3.15– 5.60	3.25– 5.50	3.25– 5.50	3.00– 5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.25– 7.75	6.25– 7.50	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.00– 6.25	4.25– 6.25	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.15	8.35	8.00	7.65	7.90	7.85
Bulk of sales	7.50– 8.10	7.75– 8.25	7.60– 7.85	7.40– 7.50	7.50– 7.80	7.25– 7.85
Heavy wt.(251 lbs.up),common-choice	7.50– 7.70	7.65– 7.95	7.45– 7.70	7.40– 7.50	7.45– 7.70	7.15– 7.50
Med.wt.(201–250 lbs.). common-choice	7.60– 8.00	7.85– 8.20	7.60– 7.95	7.45– 7.55	7.55– 7.90	7.25– 7.85
Lt. wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	7.90– 8.15	8.15– 8.35	7.70– 8.00	7.45– 7.55	7.60– 7.80	7.65– 7.85
Lt. lts. (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	7.90– 8.15	8.15– 8.35	7.75– 8.00	.....	.....	7.75– 7.85
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.85– 7.25	6.85– 7.10	6.75– 7.00	6.75– 7.00	6.75– 6.90	6.25– 6.75
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	6.50– 6.90	6.75– 6.85	6.60– 6.75	6.50– 6.75	6.50– 6.75	6.00– 6.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	7.50– 8.00	6.75– 8.25	.....	.....	.....	7.85– 8.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.00– 7.75	7.10– 7.75	6.50– 7.50	.....	7.85
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.75–14.75	13.00–14.75	13.00–14.40	12.75–14.60	12.75–14.50	12.50–14.35
Culls and common	9.25–12.75	9.50–13.00	9.50–12.75	9.25–12.75	9.75–12.75	9.00–12.00
Feeding lambs	13.00–15.25	.....	12.50–14.35	13.25–14.75	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.50–13.25	9.50–13.50	9.50–12.50	9.25–12.50	9.75–12.75	9.00–12.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.50–10.25	7.00–10.00	6.50– 9.25	7.00– 9.25	7.00– 9.25	6.50– 9.25
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	5.25– 8.00	5.50– 8.25	5.25– 8.00	5.00– 7.50	5.50– 8.00	5.50– 7.75
Culls and common	3.50– 6.25	2.50– 5.50	2.50– 5.00	3.00– 5.00	2.00– 5.50	3.00– 5.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.	Jan. 16.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.	Jan. 16.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00–18.00	$17.50–18.00	$17.50–18.50	$16.00–17.00	$16.00–17.00	$18.00–19.00
Good	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–17.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	12.50–13.50	12.00–13.00
Common	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.50	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.50	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00
Medium	9.50–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.50	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50
Common	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 8.50	9.00	8.00– 9.50	8.00– 9.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	10.00–11.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.50– 9.50
Common	7.25– 7.50	8.00– 8.25	7.75– 8.00	7.00– 7.50	7.50– 8.00	7.00– 8.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–21.00
Good	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–16.00
Common	12.00–14.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	10.50–13.00	9.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	14.50–15.50	15.00–16.50	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00
10–12 lbs. average	14.00–14.50	14.50–15.50	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
12–14 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	13.50–14.50	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00
14–16 lbs. average	12.00–12.50	13.00–13.50	12.50–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00
16 lbs. and over	11.00–11.50	12.00–12.50	11.50–12.50	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.50	13.00–14.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	11.00–11.50	11.00–11.50	11.50–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–13.00
6–8 lbs. average	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.50–11.50	.....	10.00–11.00	11.00–11.00
Butts—						
Boston style	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	25.00–26.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	26.00–27.00
Good	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–23.00	24.00–26.00
Medium	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	22.00–23.00
Common	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–21.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	12.50–13.50	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.50	11.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–14.00
Common	8.00–10.00	7.50–10.00	7.00– 9.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	8.00–12.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JANUARY.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local salughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	1,339	1,060	96	68	17	12	1,243	992	1,026	762	23	25				
Amarillo, Tex.	2,101	3,025		50	370	1,089	2,101	2,975	(1)	50		50	(1)	(1)	208	237
Atlanta, Ga.	2,925	3,564	1,517	3,624	33	675	1,408	4,937	(1)	351	(1)	351			530	5,515
Augusta, Ga.	1,122	1,676	809	1,014	89	56	279	543	157	233	158	218		9	2	20
Baltimore, Md.	20,094	17,491	13,605	12,393	100	57	6,489	5,098	6,890	5,483	3,924	3,932			941	532
Birmingham, Ala.	351	642	351	642					74	64	74	64				
Boston, Mass.	2,682	4,214	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,017	1,320	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	50,544	49,437	13,750	13,387	187	94	36,784	36,125	25,352	26,831	5,481	6,144			1,472	982
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,243	1,466	781	1,311	462	155	462	155	(1)	2	(1)	2				288
Cheyenne, Wyo.	900	175					900	175	(1)	(1)					30	60
Chicago, Ill.	329,916	340,412	222,749	241,548	20,215	16,439	107,167	98,864	63,557	64,397	56,881	57,345	(1)		2,826	2,771
Cincinnati, Ohio.	35,843	29,489	26,480	17,999	1,086	761	9,363	11,490	11,719	9,889	7,113	4,601			342	493
Cleveland, Ohio.	19,241	19,814	18,295	18,790	205		941	1,024	9,083	9,025	8,848	8,507			200	160
Columbia, S. C.	574	841	574	841					61	223	61	223				
Columbus, Ohio.	258	132	72	94			179	55	168	94	64	56				
Dallas, Tex.	731	590	731	590					184	103	184	103				
Dayton, Ohio.	2,490	2,682	2,202	2,318			288	364	666	692	608	584				
Denver, Colo.	43,363	60,550	9,185	11,413	26,999	29,009	33,660	47,931	4,537	7,161	791	1,175	3,450	4,652	1,219	1,405
Detroit, Mich.	18,241	21,665	14,886	19,023	407	387	3,355	2,642	8,720	11,914	5,826	10,215	1	2	169	28
East St. Louis, Ill.	85,412	98,678	37,465	38,408	8,924	13,789	47,947	60,270	19,329	24,038	6,519	5,890	636	1,008	12,264	22,808
El Paso, Tex.	18,427	8,841	2,305	2,287	7,492	4,187	16,079	8,243	1,427	3,897	50	573	(1)	2,068	497	199
Evansville, Ind.	3,075	3,142	1,525	1,846	55	149	1,582	1,305	847	1,199	412	530	8	16	1	124
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(2)	556	(3)	245	(3)	9	(3)	311	(3)	331	(3)	91	(3)		(3)	2
Fort Worth, Tex.	58,557	78,962	41,036	52,384	6,558	9,324	17,360	26,278	19,236	17,623	20,669	24,240	668		1,596	5,781
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,110	894	120	63	371	412	1,107	969	571	551	40	25				
Indianapolis, Ind.	37,945	43,726	21,743	21,985	1,939	1,758	15,579	21,485	13,633	16,812	2,666	2,936			179	158
Jacksonville, Fla.	418	571	365	376	2		98	173	64	24	61	38	1			2
Jersey City, N. J.	43,888	56,341	43,888	56,341					28,039	38,909	28,039	38,909			54	17
Kansas City, Mo.	188,047	235,721	95,375	121,849	50,099	70,989	80,510	100,237	23,331	34,259	15,717	27,250	1,888	4,389	7,084	7,814
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,228	1,951	790	1,451	143	387	438	500	79	85	8	23		62	1,024	1,433
La Fayette, Ind.	1,297	988	562	499	168	21	761	489	562	468	171	196	49	8		
Lancaster, Pa.	8,515	14,555	1,477	1,026			7,038	13,529	528	5,059	178	267			167	727
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	1,534	(3)	53	(3)	1,256	(3)	1,321	(3)	300	(3)		(3)	49	(3)	126
Logansport, Ind.	54	87	38	18	26	3	35	73	26	8	7	6	19	1		
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	15,851	(3)	12,916	(3)	1,784	(3)	1,784	(3)	2,305	(3)	2,094	(3)	85	(3)	1
Louisville, Ky.	17,700	18,285	8,087	8,947	1,724	2,522	9,613	9,338	6,779	6,918	2,192	2,549			170	428
Marion, Ohio.	545	2,070	148	159			387	1,912	109	1,043	35	110			79	80
Memphis, Tenn.	411	1,461	402	1,120	70	126	70	306	134	139	119	86	15	28	4,434	14,237
Milwaukee, Wis.	44,499	47,610	41,059	45,364	853	977	3,384	2,236	35,522	39,388	35,281	39,138	117	248	162	106
Montgomery, Ala.	6,458	8,210	218	537	214	382	5,925	7,365	(1)	575	(1)	60	(1)	6	(1)	515
Moultrie, Ga.	1,747	894	193	392			1,554	502	713	171	59	70				
Nashville, Tenn.	7,813	7,564	3,704	3,672	1,225	850	4,109	3,892	2,026	1,759	1,058	1,454				
Newark, N. J.	(3)	3,467	(3)	3,240	(3)	247	(3)	247	(3)	1,345	(3)	1,345	(3)		(3)	
New Orleans, La.	18,357	15,474	13,976	11,941	2,400	803	3,228	2,420	8,342	6,933	5,831	5,016	(1)		25	
New York, N. Y.	16,104	17,375	16,092	17,375			12		11,225	10,460	11,225	10,460			40	434
North Salt Lake, Utah.	7,256	10,912	1,150	1,181	96	786	6,020	10,051		163		67		20	108	352
Ogden, Utah.	8,871	12,471	1,194	2,308	2,062	4,149	7,677	10,163	251	187	35	51	118	54	93	23
Oklahoma, Okla.	27,566	38,380	19,345	25,406	2,728	5,064	8,265	10,285	2,064	5,148	2,337	3,415	53	625	607	1,377
Omaha, Nebr.	113,967	158,008	53,766	99,110	33,789	39,999	57,261	57,506	6,292	9,375	1,542	3,728		52	361	1,428
Pasco, Wash.	261	617					261	617							94	62
Peoria, Ill.	3,477	3,064	1,970	1,560	57	61	1,402	1,774	1,355	1,594	641	630	5		4	74
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,117	12,958	14,117	12,403				555	5,467	7,231	5,467	6,764			124	462
Pittsburgh, Pa.	67,807	60,877	11,829	12,792			55,978	48,085	24,736	29,706	6,254	7,110			1,461	2,149
Portland, Oreg.	12,186	14,259	5,304	6,696	345	1,287	6,134	7,766	637	1,493	448	922			117	49
Pueblo, Colo.	2,421	9,783		29	90	982	2,458	9,754	(1)	615			(1)	223	39	299
Richmond, Va.	1,957	2,891	1,551	2,170	53	205	406	721	496	428	448	428			1,640	3,031
St. Joseph, Mo.	50,835	61,112	33,842	41,280	7,343	8,853	15,889	17,087	6,222	7,728	4,745	6,897	215	243	1,957	3,102
St. Paul, Minn.	73,298	100,821	47,200	74,325	15,383	17,935	22,942	24,177	31,811	44,389	28,472	45,534	556	1,015	185	297
San Antonio, Tex.	13,863	16,838	5,622	4,361	1,673	6,200	8,241	12,554	6,242	6,995	3,406	2,463	252	1,418	779	631
Seattle, Wash.	4,451	4,839	4,445	4,523			6	316	76	262	76	179			40	22
Sioux City, Iowa.	57,155	69,257	22,169	31,273	20,384	19,083	32,924	32,717	2,248	2,904	2,099	2,735	145	67	522	943
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,456	2,755	1,342	1,084	114	381	1,015	1,686	52	212	36	26	20	77	19	41
Spokane, Wash.	3,632	3,944	2,486	1,982	869	394	1,136	1,946	346	82	318	89	81	13	1	121
Springfield, Ohio.	(3)	509	(3)	185	(3)		(3)	324	(3)	176	(3)	32	(3)		(3)	
Toledo, Ohio.	1,568	2,118	1,031	774		39	526	1,371	696	790	477	441			103	49
Washington, D. C.	2,355	2,934	2,280	2,934			75		1,003	1,424	1,003	1,424			20	3
Wichita, Kans.	29,056	38,363	6,821	10,534	15,388	16,654	22,235	27,829	3,412	7,819	1,224	3,552	1,383	2,728	2,365	3,717
Discontinued.	34,066	(4)	33,086	(4)	25	(4)	445	(4)	6,967	(4)	6,922	(4)		(4)	1,350	(4)
Total.	1,628,186	1,876,443	927,202	1,086,509	232,832	280,781	672,731	755,839	406,106	481,914	286,323	343,438	9,680	19,166	47,860	86,282
Increase or decrease.		+248,257		+159,307		+47,949		+83,108		+75,808		+57,115		+9,486		+38,422
Per cent.		+15.2		+17.2		+20.6		+12.4		+18.7		+19.9		+98.0		+80.3
January average, 5 years, 1918-1922.		1,799,930		1,084,713		274,443		683,093								101,063
Increase or decrease.		+76,513		+1,796		+6,338		+72,746								−14,781
Per cent.		+4.2		+0.2		+2.3		+10.6								−14.6

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JANUARY—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.																
Amarillo, Tex.	2,200	10,203					2,200	10,203	3,496	1,146			267		3,496	1,146
Atlanta, Ga.	28,460	25,342	11,306	16,458		236	17,154	8,764		14		14				
Augusta, Ga.	856	1,100	828	470			136	750								
Baltimore, Md.	137,873	134,907	108,412	95,254			29,461	39,653	18,301	9,358	12,516	7,651			5,785	1,707
Birmingham, Ala.	108	535	108	535					39	68	39	68				
Boston, Mass.	322	336	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	62	26	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	131,588	163,992	51,936	68,175			78,397	94,297	143,742	132,999	22,097	14,852			121,375	119,947
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,488	905	1,488	905					233	14	233	14				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	12,000	4,160					12,000	4,160	15,000	3,000					15,000	3,000
Chicago, Ill.	930,310	999,949	563,927	661,340		6	366,383	335,826	362,586	358,103	237,052	242,660	21,125	23,787	125,534	115,443
Cincinnati, Ohio.	130,957	108,408	77,972	69,936		28	52,985	38,472	8,838	3,480	7,436	3,038		45	1,402	442
Cleveland, Ohio.	65,238	91,330	43,166	62,990			22,072	28,340	32,681	23,737	14,989	15,590			17,692	8,147
Columbia, S. C.	962	1,502	962	1,502						17		17				
Columbua, Ohio.	4,004	6,252	735	570			3,211	5,747	50	309	20	19			30	290
Dallas, Tex.	6,191	14,184	6,191	14,184					48	1	48	1				
Dayton, Ohio.	11,568	12,972	10,602	9,761			966	3,211	203	228	203	228				
Denver, Colo.	40,759	56,314	38,979	46,583	2,366	7,308	2,366	9,146	128,252	128,273	12,842	16,157	43,810	54,371	109,116	109,635
Detroit, Mich.	29,869	41,579	15,879	29,705			13,990	11,874	41,315	36,832	19,051	24,237	613	1,038	22,264	12,595
East St. Louis, Ill.	364,812	453,481	89,719	169,019	3,941	4,223	275,093	284,462	44,334	31,955	22,073	17,794	1,148	484	22,261	14,161
El Paso, Tex.	3,419	2,519	2,006	2,257		262	1,413	262	1,582	612	393	244	575	368	1,189	368
Evansville, Ind.	12,504	20,034	5,080	7,630	25	334	7,625	12,366	114	198	95	16	1	3	14	181
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(2)	4,932	(2)	440	(2)		(2)	4,561	(2)	183	(2)	4	(2)	16	(2)	179
Fort Worth, Tex.	50,462	42,614	43,491	34,007	1,169	2,646	6,818	8,325	37,576	12,252	4,811	5,333	24,292	2,101	32,577	6,919
Fostoria, Ohio.	8,334	8,025	1,325	250	144	420	6,986	7,254	1,256	1,007	5	10			1,454	997
Indianapolis, Ind.	156,068	234,041	120,818	169,383	1,185	1,020	36,061	64,386	10,241	6,958	4,656	4,848		49	5,585	2,110
Jacksonville, Fla.	8,825	12,874	4,308	4,886			5,344	8,366								
Jersey City, N. J.	44,196	54,360	44,196	54,360					94,967	81,303	94,967	81,303				
Kansas City, Mo.	212,344	352,286	158,973	275,899	6,548	21,965	50,022	73,100	143,735	145,799	87,875	107,808	24,069	27,153	46,620	30,881
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,062	4,123	1,781	2,390			282	1,733	4	25	4	25				
LaFayette, Ind.	8,168	8,813	3,635	5,086	496	200	4,537	3,726	345	133	94	102	16		254	22
Lancaster, Pa.	8,078	35,475	2,977	3,823			5,101	31,652	1,354	11,939	7	56			1,347	11,883
Laredo, Tex.	(2)	95	(2)	43	(2)		(2)		(2)	6	(2)		(2)	6	(2)	6
Logansport, Ind.	1,630	1,198	198	64	19	37	1,267	1,094	95	19	2	1			95	
Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	11,664	(2)	8,853	(2)	2,647	(2)	2,647	(2)	7,179	(2)	6,975	(2)	204	(2)	204
Louisville, Ky.	34,177	47,323	21,941	34,255	1,964	50	12,236	13,068	705	1,222	705	1,222				
Marion, Ohio.	5,565	11,461	2,584	2,702	269	124	2,979	8,755	723	658	104	7	88	275	557	644
Memphis, Tenn.	700	10,355	568	8,374	116	1,152	116	1,282					3		3	
Milwaukee, Wis.	47,026	47,899	46,866	47,605			314	287	2,524	1,448	2,292	1,448			232	
Montgomery, Ala.	26,402	16,959	400	643	663	1,482	25,524	-15,198		6						108
Moultrie, Ga.	9,985	7,229	7,709	7,117	286		2,276	112								
Nashville, Tenn.	48,155	40,691	12,625	15,676			35,530	25,015	689	603	654	603			35	
Newark, N. J.	(2)	61,676	(2)	60,406	(2)		(2)		(2)	3,213	(2)	3,213	(2)		(2)	
New Orleans, La.	5,799	4,333	5,815	3,933		358	254	736	236	112	149	21		26	63	96
New York, N. Y.	94,148	126,117	94,148	126,117					27,981	13,020	27,981	13,020				
North Salt Lake, Utah.	8,496	30,884	4,928	6,267			3,968	24,508	28,006	42,922	2,480	1,690	6,051	10,423	27,346	40,717
Ogden, Utah.	38,788	17,291	6,551	3,783	100	185	32,237	13,508	38,379	36,237	991	225	25,586	12,075	37,388	36,012
Oklahoma, Okla.	32,171	38,302	27,385	34,826		678	4,329	3,625	553	853	309	806	352		357	58
Omaha, Nebr.	278,182	367,985	141,014	311,604		729	133,917	53,100	202,555	246,458	102,633	169,896	14,475	24,593	98,962	74,647
Pasco, Wash.	122	457					122	457	3,008	1,123					3,008	1,123
Peoria, Ill.	48,415	58,568	14,319	10,149	330	349	34,541	48,165	223	106	203	80	8	1	8	28
Philadelphia, Pa.	28,624	29,947	25,492	26,754			3,132	3,193	21,606	14,183	21,606	13,807				376
Pittsburgh, Pa.	270,813	304,442	48,921	57,118			221,892	247,324	106,636	66,196	9,198	7,476			97,438	58,720
Portland, Oreg.	21,691	29,031	17,882	18,445	804	1,043	3,414	10,527	17,210	9,253	7,211	4,123	340	26	9,668	5,503
Pueblo, Colo.	1,112	4,569					952	4,569	11,291	27,579				919	11,562	27,584
Richmond, Va.	25,816	32,504	25,230	31,539	59	96	586	965	212	233	212	233				
St. Joseph, Mo.	186,098	266,189	148,347	217,699	326	558	37,835	47,749	78,962	100,952	62,181	82,246	9,939	6,632	16,707	18,950
St. Paul, Minn.	263,421	375,467	186,030	292,075	3,644	14,425	75,050	82,230	60,238	36,876	32,430	22,763	1,899	4,356	26,857	13,985
San Antonio, Tex.	6,737	5,960	3,958	5,250	128	743	2,779	809	7,033	2,462	257	258		172	6,716	2,204
Seattle, Wash.	20,007	26,078	20,007	24,612		91		1,466	6,564	1,566	6,564	1,366				200
Sioux City, Iowa.	181,681	243,121	87,947	151,893	650	279	94,089	85,500	28,446	25,264	22,147	20,388	1,320	1,809	6,225	4,621
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	49,777	81,921	16,774	5,358	305	371	32,848	75,928	8	151	8	26			4	4
Spokane, Wash.	5,471	8,518	4,044	7,387	598	540	1,339	1,105	1,217	531	953	504	228	23	228	23
Springfield, Ohio.	(2)	3,852	(2)	686	(2)		(2)	3,166	(2)	770	(2)		(2)		(2)	770
Toledo, Ohio.	8,421	15,947	1,111	645			7,422	15,431	2,438	1,556	254	75	123		1,921	1,733
Washington, D. C.	12,717	15,357	12,429	15,357			288		2,011	1,140	2,011	1,140				
Wichita, Kans.	42,893	54,763	39,995	50,245	897	1,642	2,898	4,518	6,295	2,050	101	1,738	3,302	55	6,194	312
Discontinued.	59,113	(3)	47,797	(3)		(3)	11,904	(3)	88,498	(3)	80,294	(3)	3,331	(3)	3,331	(3)
Total.	4,278,178	5,305,900	2,483,815	3,395,278	27,032	66,227	1,786,641	1,886,593	1,834,696	1,635,916	925,436	897,439	182,961	171,010	887,900	728,682
Increase or decrease.		+1,027,722		+911,463		+39,195		+99,952		−198,780		−27,997		−11,951		−159,218
Per cent.		+24.0		+36.7		+145.0		+5.6		−10.8		−3.0		−6.5		−17.9
January average, 5 years, 1918-1922.		4,907,631		3,254,894		52,055		1,640,809		1,637,476		934,701		187,825		700,410
Increase or decrease.		+398,269		+140,384		+14,172		+245,784		−1,560		−37,262		−16,815		+28,272
Per cent.		+8.1		+4.3		+27.2		+15.0		−0.1		−4.0		−9.0		+4.0

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.
[2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[3] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 130.)

stock cows at Kansas City turning at around $4 and stock heifers at $5–$5.25.

Hogs.—Although hog runs were not seasonally heavy, they exceeded the moderate total that arrived a week earlier. Shipping demand took about 10,000 more hogs than during the previous week. The comparatively light business from that source on Tuesday, however, permitted an accumulation of lighter weight hogs which continued to exceed the demand until the closing session Wednesday and early Thursday when 200-lb. averages showed the maximum depression of the entire list by cashing at $8 and under.

On Monday the need of hogs by local killers, and the cancellation of outside orders for around 2,000 head on Saturday, resulted in price advances of 10¢–20¢ which stimulated yard traders and sellers to hold hogs for better prices.

HOG PRICES SLUMP SHARPLY.

Prices were highly speculative Tuesday, but as the urgent needs of both local and eastern killers had been fairly well satisfied price ascents resulted in a decreased demand. Consequently, Tuesday's early morning boom collapsed and hog values at Chicago started the most disorganized tumble of the calendar year, and not until Thursday morning did selling interests regain control of the market after net declines of 50¢–75¢ had occurred on all the better classes of hogs. The average price of hogs fell to $7.94–$7.99 for the two low days, respectively, against an average of $8.30 Monday. Week-end recuperations, however, amounting to 25¢–35¢, occurred over the low levels of the week, and light hogs closed at $8.40–$8.60, while 250-lb.–300-lb. butchers cashed at $8.05–$8.15.

Sheep.—The sheep market during the week made an excellent start and light receipts, coupled with lower temperatures, assisted in boosting prices on most killing classes. Shippers were fairly active and competition was rather keen for choice lightweight lambs, but heavy ones were neglected and on some sessions sellers were forced to hold this kind over for the following day's market.

Liberal marketings of Colorado fed lambs and shorn kinds occurred early in the week at Chicago, but on closing sessions supplies of these were quite limited. Choice lightweight Colorado lambs scored $15.40 at the start, although the bulk of them carrying desirable weight brought $14.75–$15.15. Shorn lambs were marketed rather liberally at East St. Louis and city butchers there paid up to $13.15 for some averaging around 75 lbs.

The bulk of the clipped offerings at Chicago turned at $12.25–$12.50 with fall shorn ones bringing up to $12.75. Heavy clipped lambs were sorted off loads and cashed generally at $10.75–$11. Extreme heavy wooled lambs sold largely at $12–$14, depending on weight, quality and condition, and culls went to killers at $12.50–$13.50.

CHOICE WETHERS UP TO $13.50.

Packers paid up to $13.50 for choice 89-lb., fed yearling wethers at Chicago and several loads averaging around 90 lbs. made $13.25. Heavier yearlings, however, lacking considerably in quality and finish, sold down to $12. Choice handyweight ewes scored up to $8.25 while the bulk of the lightweights turned at $7–$8. Few heavy ewes were offered and cashed generally at $5.50–$6.50. Fat aged wethers sold mostly at $8.25–$9, the latter figure being paid for a load averaging 102 lbs.

Trading in feeding and shearing lambs was of rather modest proportions and prices on such stock held steady with those of the previous week. Several loads of desirable 62-lb.–70-lb. lambs carrying a good crop of wool cashed at $14.75–$15.35; one deck of high qualitied 55-lb. lambs scored $15.50.

There was some inquiry for bred ewes and one deck of natives of mixed ages went to Indiana at $8.

Opening, Monday, Feb. 12.—Receipts of all kinds of live stock were liberal. Hog arrivals were estimated at 75,000 head, being the largest in more than a year, while cattle offerings totaled approximately 23,000 head, and sheep 22,000. Price downturns were rather sharp on practically all kinds of live stock.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Feb. 10 amounted to 2,265 bales, weighing 770,896 lbs., valued at $312,405. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 23,495 bales, weighing 8,576,262 lbs., valued at $3,364,100.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.	Jan. 12.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$18.00–20.50	$19.00–20.50	$19.50–20.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	21.00–22.25	21.00–22.25	21.50–22.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.75–16.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	20.00–22.50	21.00–22.50	22.00–22.50
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	29.00–32.00	29.00–32.00	29.50–33.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	15.00–15.75	15.00–15.75	15.50–16.00
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	11.00–13.25	11.00–13.00	12.50–13.50
Pure lard, tierces	12.50–13.75	13.00–14.00	12.50–14.25
Compound lard, tierces	13.00–14.50	13.50–14.25	12.50–13.75

January Hog Runs Unusually Heavy.

Although the movement of both hogs and cattle through the markets during January was heavy, the volume of the hog run was especially noteworthy. Receipts of hogs at 67 public markets totaled approximately 5,306,000 head and were the largest since January, 1919, when 5,854,000 head arrived. Receipts this year represent a gain of 24% over January, 1922, and are 8.1% above the 5-year average.

The number of cattle and calves marketed during the month was 15.2% greater than during the corresponding period the year before, the total being 4.2% greater than the January 5-year average.

For two successive months sheep and lamb receipts have been lower than during the corresponding month a year earlier, the total of 1,636,000 head for January being 10.8% less than during January, 1922, and 0.1% less than the 5-year average.

Except for sheep and lambs, stocker and feeder shipments back to feed lots continued heavy, such shipments of hogs being the heaviest since May, 1922. The total of approximately 66,000 head was 145% in excess of that of a year ago, and 27.2% greater than the 5-year average for the month.

The stocker and feeder movement of cattle and calves, though considerably less than during the past autumn months, advanced 20.6% over the figure for January, 1922, and 2.3% over the 5-year average.

Sheep market movements showed decreases compared with January, 1922. The stocker and feeder movement decreased by 6.5% and was 9% below the 5-year average.

A total of 3,395,000 hogs was slaughtered during the month, a gain of 36.7% over January, 1922, and 4.3% over the 5-year average. More hogs were slaughtered during the month than during any month since January, 1920. Cattle and calf slaughter increased by about 159,000 head, or 17.2%, while that of sheep decreased 28,000 head, or 3%.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JANUARY, 1923 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	Jan.	Total for year.	Jan.	Total for year.	Jan.	Total for year.	Jan.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:								
1916	1,202	17,676	747	10,294	221	3,847	406	6,953
1917	1,696	23,066	1,077	13,275	260	4,803	568	9,473
1918	1,727	25,295	1,088	14,874	222	5,013	595	10,311
1919	2,119	24,623	1,313	13,633	364	5,286	772	10,757
1920	1,881	22,197	1,100	12,194	349	4,102	767	9,831
1921	1,644	19,787	995	11,078	205	5,504	609	8,600
1922	1,628	23,217	927	12,435	233	4,929	673	10,665
1923	1,876	.....	1,087	.....	281	.....	756	.....
Calves only:								
1920	366	5,337	277	3,875	12	121	100	1,455
1921	388	5,477	274	3,799	5	178	105	1,604
1922	406	6,077	286	4,189	10	320	120	1,933
1923	482	.....	343	.....	19	.....	152	.....
Hogs:								
1916	5,309	43,265	3,806	30,984	9	194	1,462	11,979
1917	5,084	38,042	3,338	25,440	28	788	1,732	12,571
1918	4,444	44,803	2,993	30,441	49	989	1,437	14,373
1919	5,854	44,469	4,236	30,018	51	902	1,597	14,366
1920	5,262	42,121	3,529	26,761	90	728	1,718	15,298
1921	4,700	41,101	3,032	26,335	43	499	1,666	14,709
1922	4,278	44,067	2,484	28,737	27	593	1,787	15,332
1923	5,306	.....	3,395	.....	66	.....	1,887	.....
Sheep:								
1916	1,450	20,692	930	11,228	73	3,277	488	9,193
1917	1,578	20,216	927	9,142	126	4,448	631	11,010
1918	1,354	22,485	756	10,266	128	5,208	590	12,204
1919	1,594	27,256	969	12,646	229	6,956	620	14,585
1920	1,614	23,538	922	10,981	311	5,180	717	12,563
1921	1,792	24,168	1,101	12,858	88	3,035	687	11,333
1922	1,835	22,364	925	10,669	183	4,167	888	11,677
1923	1,636	.....	897	.....	171	.....	729	.....

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES MADE SHARP ADVANCES ON FIRM MARKETS

Cold Weather a Big Factor in Reaction—Receipts and Production Lighter—Imports, Expected.

In striking contrast to the previous week, butter markets during the week ending Feb. 10 were very firm and active with prices advancing about as rapidly as they declined the previous week. Moreover, just as at the close of the previous week there were signs that the bottom had been reached, the close of the week under review brought indications that the strong situation for that week was pretty well spent. In other words, the two weeks were as nearly opposites with respect to the condition of the markets as it is possible to imagine.

In searching for the causes of these radical changes in the condition of markets several factors of influence are noted, but the deciding factor was probably the severe winter weather which swept over the greater part of the United States. Just as prices had declined to a level where many of the operators were not disposed to make further sacrifices, while some displayed interest of a speculative nature, reports came in that a severe cold wave and storm were on the way. The sentimental effect of these reports and the actual arrival of bad weather no doubt brought about the reaction.

SELLERS RAISED PRICES.

Finding the market in their favor, sellers rapidly raised their asking prices. Buyers on the other hand found themselves facing a rapid advance with their supplies at a minimum and accordingly began a campaign of active purchasing.

The fact that speculators wished to profit by the advance only aggravated the situation. The close of the week under review found prices on about the same level as that which existed before the decline of the previous week.

Though it was apparent that the reaction was due in part to causes of a sentimental nature, subsequent developments proved that the estimates of the trade as to the effect on the markets of the change in the weather and the amount of butter required by buyers were fairly accurate. Many reports from creameries showed that they were generally expecting a decrease in the make. Reports of production as well as a decrease in total receipts at the four markets and in the size of shipments bore out these opinions. This decrease in supply, however, can not be attributed entirely to the cold snap since the make and receipts had already shown small decreases, but this fact only made the situation firmer for it indicated a decrease in supplies which was not generally expected.

Viewed from this angle butter markets had a very firm appearance, but in the above analysis no mention was made of the demand. During the decline of the previous week a large proportion of the retailers took advantage of the lower level to widen the outlet for butter by reducing the price to the consumer, but the reaction of the week under review will bring retail prices very near to the previous level. What result this will have is conjectural, but it will be remembered that when prices were up it was almost impossible to find a ready outlet for current arrivals. Although receipts promised to become lighter, the trade recognized the possible effect of high prices on the demand and began to operate on a more conservative basis. At the close of the week there was a tendency on the part of sellers to sell more freely and on the part of buyers to limit their purchases.

FURTHER IMPORTS EXPECTED.

Another factor which acted as a club over the market was the foreign butter which because of high cost had been temporarily withdrawn from the market. As prices work higher this will again be offered for sale and automatically increase the supply. Besides this, there were the current arrivals of foreign goods which during the week under review amounted to 2,800 casks of Danish and 900 boxes of unsalted Argentine. It is expected that 250,000 lbs. of New Zealand butter will arrive on Feb. 13, and that 50,000 boxes will arrive on March 5, although there is some talk that the latter cargo may be sold to English buyers. Small quantities of Danish and Argentine butter are on the way.

DULL TRADING CONTINUED ON DECLINING CHEESE MARKETS

Heavy Stocks on Hand in Wisconsin—Held Cheese Again of Most Interest in Markets.

With further declines on Wisconsin Cheese Boards on Monday, Feb. 5, as evidence that the unsettled to weak feeling which has ruled since the middle of January had not changed, cheese markets continued dull and inactive during the week ending Feb. 10. The fact that prices declined instead of holding steady at the previous week's level was in itself responsible for the failure of buyers to take hold, and it is not generally believed that an active buying interest will be stimulated until there is an indication that prices are temporarily steady.

BUYING VERY LIMITED.

The only buying which dealers look for on a declining market is that which is done where stocks have to be replenished for immediate trade demand. Wisconsin dealers generally felt that considerable quantities of cheese would have been moved during the week if price declines had not occurred, but there are many operators who feel that prices have to come down, and that it is better to get them down to bottom as soon as possible and then gradually work up again if conditions warrant. The chief argument which is advanced supporting this contention is that demand will lag until prices do reach bottom, and that with each week of dull trading, stocks will pile up in sellers' hands. This is likely to be the case, especially in view of the fact that there is an increase in production this year.

The weekly trade output at Wisconsin primary markets began to show slight decreases the last week in January. Receipts at Wisconsin warehouses have been running over 20% heavier than last year, and not only are Wisconsin dealers carrying floor stocks almost three times heavier than at this time last year, but there is still left in Wisconsin storages about two and one-half times as much cheese as a year ago. Part of these storage stocks, however, have passed out of dealers' hands and are merely held in storage under buyers' orders, so that there is no particular concern regarding these except as they may affect the later demand for fresh cheese.

Held cheese continues to be of greatest interest in the Eastern markets and even at Chicago, where storage stocks are double what they were a year ago, dealers have confidence in the market on held goods. The proportion of the Chicago stocks which would class as held cheese is not known with any degree of accuracy.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	47½	47	47½	48	46¾
Tuesday	48	48	48½	48½	46½
Wednesday	49	49	49	49	44½
Thursday	49¾	49	50	49½	45½
Friday	49½	49	50	49½	46
Saturday	49	48½	50	49½	46
Average for week	48.79	48.42	49.17	49.00	45.75
Previous week	47.71	47.58	48.08	48.67	46.12
Corresponding week last year	37.08	36.75	36.50	36.50	42.08

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27¾–28½	24½–25½	27–28	20½	25
Tuesday	27¾–28½	24½–25	27–28	20½	24¾
Wednesday	28 –28½	24½–25	27–28	20½	24¾
Thursday	28 –28½	24½–25	27–28	20½	24¾
Friday	28 –28½	24½–25	27–28	21¼	24¾
Saturday	28 –28½	24½–25	27–28	21¼	25
Average for week	28.21	24.79	27.50	20.71	24.83
Previous week	28.58	25.42	27.50	20.17	25.35
Corresponding week last year	20.25	20.66	20.50	23.50	20.30

[1] Held twins. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	45	Friday	48
Tuesday	46	Saturday	47
Wednesday	47½		
Thursday	48¼	Average	46.96

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Feb. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,016,694	10,751,707	10,083,505
Receipts since Jan. 1	62,515,449	53,498,755	58,362,267
Put in cold storage	841,537	1,033,635	524,959
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,505,948	1,652,079	3,181,695
Change during week	−664,411	−618,444	−2,656,736
Total holdings	8,496,437	9,160,848	21,413,940
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,508,660	3,323,947	3,032,955
Receipts since Jan. 1	18,057,141	14,548,481	15,442,426
Put in cold storage	614,302	795,268	114,563
Withdrawn from storage	895,549	1,116,150	794,771
Change during week	−281,247	−322,942	−680,208
Total holdings	9,339,847	9,621,094	7,660,382
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	6,311,376	8,315,497	4,455,551
Receipts since Jan. 1	54,203,818	47,892,442	30,277,557
Put in cold storage	2,633,076	3,518,619	1,042,124
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,463,647	2,634,654	2,891,017
Change during week	+169,429	+883,965	−1,848,893
Total holdings	85,814,982	85,645,553	70,127,884
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	232,235	251,764	181,163
Receipts since Jan. 1	1,211,038	978,803	1,151,061
Put in cold storage	1,080	10,949	1,409
Withdrawn from cold storage	62,273	80,494	44,875
Change during week	−61,198	−69,545	−43,466
Total holdings	63,509	124,707	39,124

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING LINES CONTINUED TO SHOW DECREASE

Storage Stocks of Onions Are Plentiful—Texas Cabbage Prices Advanced Sharply.

Shipments for the week ending Feb. 10 were about 460 cars less than for the preceding week and 350 cars below the movement of the corresponding period a year ago. Gains in the movement of barreled apples, cabbage, and celery were offset by decreases in other lines, especially white potatoes. Total shipments of apples and nine vegetables were 7,875 cars. Markets were strong for cabbage, firm for spinach and early bunched vegetables, steady for sweet potatoes, and slightly weaker for potatoes, onions, and most other lines.

Onions.—With onions moving at the rate of 60 cars a day during January, stocks remaining in storage on Feb. 1 were about 4,000 cars. [Commercial estimates indicate somewhat less than that amount.] In the fall of 1920 the 14 States producing most of the late onions had a crop equal to at least 28,000 carloads, and shipped approximately 16,000 cars by the end of January. This season with a crop of 24,000 carloads about two-thirds were shipped to Feb. 1, but during the corresponding period in the 1921–22 season only 12,000 cars came from these States because of the short crop of less than 19,000 carloads. Each season 3,000–7,000 carloads, depending on the size of the surplus, are marketed locally, used on the farms, or lost by shrinkage.

FUTURE SHIPMENTS ESTIMATED.

Two years ago about 3,800 cars of old onions were shipped between Feb. 1 and the close of the season in April. Last year only 1,650 cars moved during those three months. This would indicate that shipments for the remainder of this season may fill 3,000 cars, or an average of 30 a day. During the week ending Feb. 10 about 345 cars came from storage. This is 90 less than the preceding week but 70 more than for the same period last year. Most of the remaining stocks are held in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and northern California.

Beginning the latter part of February, first imports of spring onions may be expected from Mexico, and a few weeks later Texas Bermudas will be rolling to market. Texas plantings are reported to be about 12,330 acres, or a few hundred more than last season. Egyptian onion shippers also are looking to the United States as an outlet for their spring crop.

Demand recently has been limited and the market dull. Chicago and New York prices held nearly steady during the week, but elsewhere there was a decline of 10¢–15¢ per sack. Middle-western and eastern yellows were about 50¢ cheaper in wholesale markets than they were a month ago, but middle-western stock still sold at a premium of 50¢, ranging $2.50–$2.90 per 100-lb. sack. California Australian Browns were bringing $2.75–$2.90 in the Fort Worth carlot market, with Idaho Browns selling at a similar price in Chicago. Yellow Danvers from Colorado and middle-western reds ranged $2.50–$2.75.

In the first 10 days of February the equivalent of 5 carloads of Holland onions and about 185 carloads of Spanish onions arrived in New York. Some of this stock was reshipped to other markets and the general effect has been to weaken the prices of domestic onions. To Feb. 1, almost 997,000 packages of onions had been received from Spain, compared with 1,435,000 packages to the same time last season and about 508,000 for the corresponding season of 1921. Trading in imported stock has been rather limited in New York; a few other eastern cities quoted Spanish Valencias at $1.25–$1.50 per crate of about 40 lbs. and Chicago sales brought $1.50–$1.60.

Potatoes.—A generally weak tone prevailed in potato markets, where leading white varieties declined 5¢–15¢ per 100 lbs. Eastern Round Whites sold at $1.25–$1.40 and Northern at 80¢–$1.10. The Chicago market closed about 5¢ higher than for the preceding week at 80¢–90¢. Prices were slightly lower at Maine shipping points and nearly steady in other producing sections, ranging 55¢–$1.05 f. o. b. Shipments were nearly 400 less than the week before and filled 3,341 cars.

Cabbage.—Movement of early cabbage increased to 152 cars but was far behind last year's for the corresponding week when 710 cars were shipped. Late cabbage shipments were heavier than last year. Texas Flat Dutch advanced sharply in midwestern markets reaching $60–$75 per ton bulk. Danish stock gained $6–$12 and closed at $35–$48 in consuming centers. Florida pointed stock declined slightly.

Apples.—Change was slight in the apple market. New York Baldwins held at $4.50–$5.25 per bbl. in consuming markets. Prices at shipping points receded slightly during the week but closed firm at $4.25–$4.50. Northwestern boxed Winesaps weakened slightly in New York City and at shipping points. Prices in consuming markets ranged $2–$2.50. Shipments from barrel sections were slightly heavier and box movement was the same as for the preceding week.

Miscellaneous products.—Florida *string beans* declined to $3.75–$4.25 per bushel hamper in leading eastern markets but were firm in Chicago and St. Louis at $4–$4.50. Cuban *lima beans* sold $1 lower in New York at $4–$4.50 per crate. Texas bunched *beets* sold firm in New York at $2.25–$2.75 per bu. and in Chicago at $1.75–$2. Texas and Mississippi *carrots* held at $1–$1.50 per bu. in the principal consuming markets.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Feb. 10.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Feb. 10.	Last season to Feb. 11.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	883	885	883	38,721	51,871	56,294
Bbl. areas.	726	437	644	54,324	27,813	32,078
Cabbage:						
Season 1922	514	364	498	38,151	29,913	31,000
Season 1923	152	710	113	[1] 596	[1] 1,961	[1] 38,151
Cauliflower.	83	92	126	2,714	2,670	4,335
Celery:						
Season 1922	173	19	104	13,741	11,470	11,640
Season 1923	312	330	255	[1] 1,074	[1] 817	[1] 13,741
Lettuce	575	428	612	6,830	6,152	21,988
Onions	343	271	430	25,901	19,624	20,767
Potatoes:						
Sweet	338	429	374	16,411	15,047	19,311
White	3,341	3,752	3,717	178,164	175,231	238,285
Spinach	167	173	229	2,512	1,757	4,654
Vegetables, mixed	268	340	349	1,842	1,503	19,420
Total	7,875	8,230	8,334	379,311	343,051	459,772

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Feb. 12.	This season. Feb. 5.	One year ago.
New York	239	$1.35–1.40	$1.40–1.45	$2.05–2.15
Boston	205	1.40–1.50	1.60–1.65	2.15
Philadelphia	84	1.25–1.35	1.25–1.40	2.15–2.35
Baltimore	16	1.35–1.40	1.35–1.40	.....
Pittsburgh	97	1.35–1.40	1.35–1.40	2.20
Cincinnati	30	1.00	1.00–1.05	2.00–2.10
Chicago	206	[1] .80– .90	[1] .75– .85	[1] 1.70–2.00
St. Louis	87	[2] 1.00	.90	1.75
Kansas City	155	[1] [2] 1.00–1.05	[1] [2] 1.05–1.10	[1] [2] 2.00

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—Bushel hampers.

New York	58	$0.75–1.25	$1.00–1.25	$1.60–2.25
Boston	12	1.00–1.10	1.00–1.10	1.90–2.00
Philadelphia	5	.75	.50– .60	1.90–2.00
Baltimore	10	.60– .65	.65– .75	.....
Pittsburgh	31	.75–1.40	.65–1.40	1.75–2.25
Cincinnati	10	[3] 1.00–1.10	[3] 1.00–1.05	[3] 1.15
Chicago	29	[3] 1.00–1.15	[3] 1.00–1.10	[3] 1.25–1.40
St. Louis	11	[3] 1.00	[3] .90–1.00	[3] 1.00–1.15
Kansas City	7	[3] 1.10–1.15	[3] 1.10–1.15	[3] 1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish—Bulk per ton.

New York	46	$32.00–38.00	$30.00–32.00	$38.00–40.00
Boston	41	[4] 2.50	[4] 2.50	[4] 2.75–3.00
Philadelphia	54	30.00–40.00	30.00–35.00	40.00–42.00
Baltimore	29	35.00–38.00	33.00–35.00	.....
Pittsburgh	13	35.00–40.00	26.00–28.00	36.00–37.00
Cincinnati	17	40.00–43.00	40.00	35.00–40.00
Chicago	83	45.00–48.00	40.00–42.00	30.00–35.00
St. Louis	35	40.00	38.00–40.00	40.00–45.00
Kansas City	14	[5] 2.00	[5] 2.00	[5] 2.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sack.

New York	225	$2.50–2.65	$2.65–2.75	$8.00–8.25
Boston	36	2.75	2.75–3.00	8.50
Philadelphia	34	2.65–2.85	2.90	7.75–8.00
Baltimore	13	2.75–2.90	3.00–3.10	.....
Pittsburgh	20	2.75	2.50–3.00	8.00–8.25
Cincinnati	4	2.75	2.75–3.00	8.50
Chicago	18	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	6.75–7.25
St. Louis	12	[6] 2.35	[6] 2.50	[6] 8.50–8.75
Kansas City	15	[6] 2.50–2.75	[6] 2.50–2.75	[6] 8.00

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches—Barrels.

New York	120	$4.50–4.75	$4.50–4.75	$7.25–7.50
Boston	5	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.25	8.00–8.25
Philadelphia	24	4.50	4.75–4.90	8.00
Baltimore	27	4.75–5.00	5.00–5.25	.....
Pittsburgh	63	4.50–5.00	4.75–5.00	7.25–7.75
Cincinnati	23	4.75	4.75	7.75–8.00
Chicago	28	4.75–5.25	4.75–5.25	8.00–8.50
Kansas City	3	[7] 4.50–5.00	[7] 5.00	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.

New York	99	$2.00–2.25	$2.00–2.50	[8] $3.05–3.85
Boston	30	.....	[8] 1.50–2.85	[8] 2.60–3.80
Philadelphia	29	2.25–2.50	.....	3.35
Pittsburgh	42	1.85–2.00	.....	2.50–2.75
Chicago	151	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	3.00–3.50
St. Louis	21	.....	[8] 1.75–1.90	3.50
Kansas City	47	[9] 2.25	[9] 2.25–2.50	[9] 3.00–3.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[5] $0.72–0.75	[5] $0.82	[5] $1.46
Rochester, N. Y.	.90–1.05	0.95–1.05	1.88–1.92
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.55– .60	.55– .60	1.60–1.65
Waupaca, Wis.	.60	.58– .60	1.65–1.70
Minneapolis, Minn.	.55– .65	.60	1.50–1.60
Greeley, Colo.	[10] .25– .30	[10] .25– .30	[10] 1.10
Idaho Falls, Idaho	.20– .22½	.....	[10] 1.05
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (bbl.)	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	7.00–7.25
Spokane, Wash. (box)	1.40–1.50	1.50–1.60	2.25–2.50
CELERY (10-inch crates).			
Sanford, Fla.	1.65–1.75	1.50–1.75	2.50–2.75
LETTUCE (crates).			
El Centro, Calif.	1.75–1.95	1.70–1.80	.....
SPINACH (bushels).			
Austin, Texas	.50– .55	.50	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[3] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Midwestern Jonathans.
[8] Auction sales.
[9] Jonathans.
[10] Wagonloads cash to growers.

APPLE MARKET IN WESTERN NEW YORK HAS BEEN QUIET

No Speculative Buying at Shipping Points—About 6,000 Carloads May Yet Be Shipped.

Since the opening of the new year, the apple market in western New York has been quiet, with practically no speculative trading and with most of the shipments either sold on small orders to fill immediate needs of receivers or else consigned. The representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Rochester reports that buyers have consistently maintained a waiting attitude and generally have been unable to pay prices asked if the stock was to be jobbed at a profit.

On account of the relatively light holdings of Baldwins, shippers have not been eager to shade prices to any extent and have gone slowly rather than make price concessions which would move the crop. At no time has there been a long-sustained activity in the market, but there has been a light to moderate volume of stock changing hands and this, together with consignments, has taken care of shipments.

RECENT PRICE RANGES.

Best A 2½-in. barreled Baldwins have sold mostly around $4.25, with a few sales as high as $4.50 and some stock of ordinary quality or pale color going at $4 on wire orders. Most of the cash purchases have been around $4–$4.25. Well-colored stock has met with a fairly consistent demand, but as a whole the color has not been good enough to meet the requirements of the trade. B 2¼-in. Baldwins have ranged $3.25–$3.50 and have met with a fairly good demand, as jobbers seem to stand a better chance of realizing a profit on B's than on A's.

The Greening crop was fairly heavy and, although there was a fair demand for a short period after the holidays, the market slumped about 25¢ recently. There have been numerous complaints of scald and this is evidently one of the factors entering into the bearish market trend. Operators state that, after the middle of January, the chances of scald make Greenings a difficult apple to merchandise. Barreled Greenings, A 2½-in., sold in early January at $4–$4.25 (mostly $4), but on Feb. 9 were selling at $3.75–$4 (mostly $3.75) on wire orders, and about $3.65–$3.85 cash. B 2¼-in. and B 2½-in. stock on wire orders ranged $2.75–$3.25 during this period, depending on quality and size.

Kings were practically cleaned up by Feb. 1 and in a sense were one of the disappointments of the season. They opened the season 50c–$1 higher than Baldwins, but the Christmas trade did not take Kings as anticipated and the market eased off considerably. Sales during January ranged $4–$4.50 per bbl. on A 2½-in. stock and the season closed at about $4–$4.25. Northern Spys failed to attain good color and were rather scabby and, therefore, were never much of a factor in the market.

Very few Roxbury Russets and Ben Davis have been sold as yet in barrels. As these are held until late in the season, practically none of the trade are quoting Ben Davis and the nominal market on Russets is $3.25–$3.75 per bbl., A 2½-in. pack.

Few sales of basket stock have been made in the past month, because holdings of baskets are relatively light. Recently a few orchard-run, culls out, 2¼-ins.-up Baldwins were sold at $1.15 cash track, while other operators have offered stock at $1.20. Wire orders have ranged $1.20–$1.40 for the same stock. A few Ben Davis in bulk sold at $1.50–$1.65 per 100 lbs. cash track, and bulk Baldwins at $2 for orchard-run, culls out, 2¼-in. stock. All of the prices mentioned have been for stock from cold storage.

Shipment figures for previous seasons show that, up to Feb. 4, from 71% to 79% of New York State apples had been shipped. A composite figure for the past three seasons gives 76% as the average movement up to that date. If these percentages are representative of New York shipments this season, the total movement should be around 29,000 cars. However, if 80% has been moved—and this seems likely in view of the large early crop—then the total shipments should be about 27,500 cars. Since 22,000 cars had already left New York to Feb. 4, there would remain 5,500–7,000 cars of apples available for shipment. In the 1920–21 season, about 7,000 cars moved after Feb. 4, but the crop was heavier than this season's.

IDAHO BECOMING IMPORTANT SHIPPER OF FALL LETTUCE

Total of 892 Cars Shipped to Market Last Season—Relatively High Prices Were Obtained.

Idaho is rapidly becoming an important shipper of fall lettuce. During the past season 892 carloads were reported from that State, compared with 182 cars in 1921 and 26 cars in 1920. Idaho's output in 1922 slightly exceeded that of Colorado and Washington, whose main shipping season is somewhat earlier. California, of course, is the leading State shipping western lettuce, and Oregon ranks fifth.

About two-thirds of the Idaho lettuce movement occurred during October and about one-fourth during November. Practically no cars were shipped after Dec. 1 because of killing frosts in the mountain regions after that date. October shipments from Idaho—558 cars—surpassed those of any other State. In that month New York forwarded about 350 cars, California 225, New Jersey 150, Colorado 85, Oregon 75, and Washington 60 cars. During November Idaho marketed 249 cars of lettuce, compared with 675 cars from California, 260 from New Jersey, 125 from Florida, 45 from Virginia, and 35 from Oregon.

GROWN ON SMALL PATCHES.

Most Idaho lettuce is grown in small patches of 1–5 acres on land varying in elevation from 2,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. More than half of last season's shipments came from Canyon County, having an average elevation of 2,500 ft. About 20% came from the Lewiston section in Nez Perce County, 150 miles farther north. Quantities ranging from 5% to 8% of the total originated in other western counties—Payette, Ada, and Valley—and an equal volume came from Twin Falls County in the south. Carlot shipments by stations and by months are shown in Table 1 accompanying this article.

Hot weather affected the quality as well as the quantity of the Idaho lettuce crop this season. Many fields went to seed. Later plantings, which matured during cooler weather, produced better stock. Altogether, however, the quality and pack of Idaho lettuce was generally superior to that from any competing section. This stock brought highest prices in many city markets, averaging $4–$6 per crate of 4 doz. heads. Table 2 shows the high and low jobbing prices in four important markets.

Under an agreement between State and Federal authorities, joint shipping-point inspection was made of 235 cars of Idaho lettuce. Of this total, 7 cars graded U. S. Fancy, 152 cars U. S. No. 1, 32 cars U. S. No. 2, and 42 cars U. S. No. 1 and No. 2. Some of the stock, especially earliest shipments, showed loose, poorly formed heads, but throughout the season Idaho lettuce generally had a reputation for crispness, freshness, and good flavor.

The season is reported to have been successful from the growers' and dealers' standpoint. Average net returns to growers are said to have been around $1.50 per crate. Under favorable conditions about 250 packed crates can be secured from an acre.

A complete, detailed summary of the 1922 lettuce season in Idaho, in mimeographed form, may be had on application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Idaho Falls, Idaho, after Feb. 15.

Table 1.—Monthly Shipments (Cars) of Idaho Lettuce, 1922.

Billing station.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total.
Boise	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Caldwell	0	0	0	0	50	15	65
Cascade	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Council	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Donnelly	0	0	27	1	0	0	28
Fruitland	0	0	0	0	41	30	71
Huston	0	0	0	0	11	6	17
Idaho Falls	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Kimberly	0	0	0	4	4	0	8
Kuna	0	0	0	0	15	1	16
Lewiston	31	0	0	0	86	69	186
McCall	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Melba	0	0	0	0	33	14	47
Meridian	0	0	0	0	17	6	23
Nampa	5	1	0	0	140	50	196
Parma	1	0	0	0	74	34	109
St. Anthony	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Twin Falls	0	0	0	3	35	8	46
Weiser	0	0	0	0	11	5	16
Wilder	0	0	0	0	30	10	40
Total	37	1	38	9	558	249	892

Table 2.—Jobbing Prices of Idaho and Other Western Lettuce, 1922.

[Per crate.]

Market and shipping section.	October.		November.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
New York market:				
Idaho—				
Best	$5.00	$6.00	$3.50	$6.00
Poor	2.50	.....	2.50	4.00
Washington	.....	.....	2.50	5.00
Oregon	.....	.....	2.50	5.00
Northern California	.....	.....	3.00	4.00
Southern California	.....	.....	2.50	4.00
Pittsburgh market:				
Idaho	4.00	6.00	4.25	6.50
Washington	3.75	4.00	.....	.....
Southern California	3.50	4.00	3.50	5.50
Chicago market:				
Idaho—				
Best	4.00	5.50	4.00	6.00
Poor	1.50	2.50	.....	.....
Colorado	5.50	6.00	.....	.....
St. Louis market:				
Idaho	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.50

Very Early Shipments of Lettuce.

Shipments of lettuce this season from the Imperial Valley were the earliest on record, the first car having moved from Brawley on Dec. 2. The main peak of the season was expected about the middle of February, with perhaps a second peak early in March. Up to the last week of January the heaviest single day's shipments occurred on Jan. 18 when 83 cars moved from the Valley. Heaviest shipments last year occurred early in April when 95 cars were forwarded on one day. Shipments to Jan. 22 were 1,550 cars. From present indications it is expected that a total of 5,000 cars will be shipped this season.

MICHIGAN POTATO SHIPMENTS RETARDED BY LACK OF CARS

About 8,500 Cars Shipped to February 3—Prices Have Maintained Fairly Steady Levels.

The potato deal in Michigan this season has paralleled closely the local car situation, according to reports from a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Grand Rapids. There have been no rapid fluctuations in the market and trading has been limited to the number of cars available.

During the early fall harvesting season the available warehouse space in the State was filled and the surplus crop placed in temporary storages of all kinds, with many potatoes pitted. Local buyers have been able to take additional stock from the growers only as cars have been received and as storage space was thus made available. Dealers likewise have been able to accept orders for shipment only as cars have been furnished by the carriers.

SHIPMENTS BEGAN EARLY.

With an early-maturing crop this season Michigan shipped 67 cars of potatoes in August, compared with only 3 cars in August, 1921. To Feb. 3 shipments were about the same as last season—8,560 cars. With greater or less car shortages facing almost every section of the country and nearly every industry, it might seem that Michigan potato shippers were faring about as well as any other district in the matter of cars. However, it should be remembered that the Michigan potato crop this season was 37,842,000 bus., compared with 27,200,000 bus. in 1921, and that, notwithstanding this increase of over 10,000,000 bus., the State has been able to ship only as many carloads to date as last season. When it is recalled that spring shipments of 7,000 cars were necessary last year to get the crop moved, it is not hard to imagine what the situation will be this spring unless a greater number of cars is secured for the Michigan trade during the remainder of the season.

The following table giving price ranges per 100 lbs. shows how little fluctuation there has been recently in the Michigan potato market:

Date.	Wagon-loads to growers; bulk.	Carloads f. o. b. usual terms; sacked.
	Cents.	*Cents.*
Oct. 1	45–55	85 –92
Oct. 15	40–50	80
Nov. 1	35–45	70 –78
Nov. 15	30–40	60 –70
Dec. 1	30–40	60 –67½
Dec. 15	30–35	60 –65
Jan. 1	30–35	57½–62½
Jan. 15	30–40	60 –67½

Because prices to producers have been at such low levels during most of the season, feeding to live stock in much greater volume than previous years has been reported. Some growers are said to be feeding all their crop to stock, feeling that they are securing as much for the potatoes in this manner as they could get on the present market and also avoiding the trouble of hauling. While there has been some loss by freezing injury this season, it will be hard to estimate the loss of the crop from this cause until later in the spring.

Germany produced about 1,500,000,000 bus. of potatoes in 1922.

Florida Celery Shipments During January Were Very Heavy.

January shipments of Florida celery were more than double those of January, 1922, according to the Sanford representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market news service. Total movement for the month is given as 675 cars, compared with 300 a year ago. To Feb. 8 the shipments had filled 1,017 cars, of which 600 came from the Sanford district and the remainder from the Manatee section.

About 3,200 acres were planted to celery in Florida this season, according to preliminary estimates, a gain of 20% over last year. The Sanford district claims 2,300 acres and expects to market 4,000 carloads of celery. Approximately 1,000 cars are expected from the Manatee and Tampa sections.

Nearly half the crop consists of "French strain" celery, properly known as the New French Strain. This was grown from seed bought for an improved strain of the Golden Self-Blanching variety and produces celery 6 ins. or 8 ins. taller than the older strains. A large portion of this new celery, on account of its vigorous growth, was cut while still in an immature state. The stalks were long and slender, poorly blanched, with little or no heart, while the branches were usually rather coarse with large leafy tops and seemd to wilt quickly. The growers, realizing the inferiority of the first cuttings, have recently adopted different means of cultivation, and a marked improvement has been noticed in the quality of the stock. A good bleach has been developed and there is a somewhat better heart formation.

At the opening of last season, cash track prices at Sanford ranged $3–$3.50 per 10-in. crate, while this season the f. o. b. market on usual terms opened at $1.75–$2, with a few best at $2.50 for the Golden Self-Blanching and as low as $1.50 for the "French strain." In eastern jobbing markets, the New French Strain was selling generally on Feb. 8 at $1.50–$2.50 per crate, with Golden Self-Blanching bringing a premium of 25¢.

Florida Lettuce Season Well Advanced.

In spite of heavy rains and warm weather during January, which caused considerable damage to lettuce in the Manatee and Sanford districts of Florida, shipments from that State to Feb. 10 were about the same as last season—1,816 cars. Total shipments last season were about 2,800 cars, from an area of approximately 3,100 acres. It is expected that final reports will show about 3,800 acres devoted to lettuce in Florida this season.

According to local authorities, the estimated plantings in the Sanford district are about 790 acres; in the Winter Garden section, 700 acres; and in the Manatee district about 1,000 acres, with fairly large acreages in other sections.

Much of the lettuce grown in the Manatee and Sanford districts was of poor quality because of weather conditions. The Winter Garden section, however, is reported to be shipping stock that is well headed, a good percentage of it being fancy grade. Gainesville lettuce also shows the results of excellent growing conditions. From 30 to 40 cars are expected from that section the latter part of February, and around 50 cars weekly during March. Best quality stock, in 1½ bu. hampers, has been selling in eastern city markets at $1.50–$2, wholesale. Imperial Valley and Arizona Iceberg, large sizes, averaged $3 per crate.

SHIPPING POINT PRICES FOR MAINE POTATOES UNSETTLED

Car Shortage, Stormy Weather, and Embargoes on Shipments Have Caused Sharp Fluctuations.

Since the middle of January the potato market at Maine shipping points has been unsettled because of car shortage, embargoes on one railroad and a boat line, and the cold, stormy weather. Shipments from Maine during the first half of January were made at about the rate of 700 cars per week; the market was dull to steady. During the week ending Jan. 20 shipments dropped to 471 cars, and the following week they were 573 cars.

During this period of car shortage the f. o. b. market strengthened materially. Prices of bulk Green Mountains increased from a range of 67¢–75¢ per 100 lbs. on Jan. 13 to 77¢–85¢ on Jan. 18 and reached 85¢–90¢ on Jan. 20. For a few days the market held at this price, but was rather dull, according to reports from the Presque Isle representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SHARP RISE OCCURRED.

Car shortage becoming more acute at that time the price took another rise, reaching the peak of 92¢–95¢ on Jan. 27 and holding this advance until Feb. 2, when the return of a supply of lined cars and the weakening of the demand in consuming markets resulted in a quick drop in price to 82¢ on Feb. 5. For the week ending Feb. 3, shipments from Maine again increased to 718 cars.

Prices to growers for Green Mountains, bulk per barrel measure, were around $1–$1.10 the second week of January. This is the equivalent of about 60¢–66¢ per 100 lbs. Returns to growers did not rise or reflect the increase in prices of carloads f. o. b. usual terms until Jan. 27 because shippers were unable to foresee the length of the car shortage and preferred to ship from stocks on hand in their warehouses rather than buy from the growers at the higher price which was being asked. On Jan. 27 an increase of 5¢ was granted the growers, but five days later there was a sharp rise in prices at most shipping points because more cars were available for loading and shippers found their own supplies getting low in their warehouses. They bought enough potatoes to finish out the cars in process of loading and paid as high as $1.35 per barrel measure, but generally $1.25, and only $1.10 at some stations.

On Feb. 5 there was a weaker feeling to the market, but conditions were yet decidedly unsettled. The car shortage was by no means wholly relieved and the seed shipments, which were heavy during January, were still claiming a large share of the slowly returning lined and heater cars.

Shippers generally estimate that Maine can market 6,000–7,000 more cars of potatoes this season. Some believe that only 5,000 additional cars will be shipped. To Feb. 10 the movement was about 14,000 cars compared with 20,450 to the same time the previous season. The tendency seems to be to move remaining stocks as rapidly as the car supply and outside demand will allow. If cars are available and the market price holds up, the Maine crop will clean up much earlier than last year and the bulk of it probably will be shipped by Apr. 15.

To the end of 1922, Maine had shipped one-third fewer potatoes than during the fall of 1921, only 10,000 cars compared with 15,360.

Grain

GRAIN PRICES GAINED DURING WEEK; EXPORT DEMAND SLOW.

Premiums on Cash Wheat Maintained—Large Corn Purchases Clean Up Country Offerings.

All grain futures on Saturday, Feb. 10, sold at the highest points since Jan. 1 and closed on that day at approximately the high point. For two weeks wheat had been in a rut and bearish sentiment had developed, for it was freely said in the grain trade that statistics and the European political situation were bearish, and export demand slow. But on Monday, Feb. 5, the market hardened under persistent buying, credited largely to commission houses with eastern connections, and from that time to the close of the market on the 10th all offerings were readily absorbed. During the week the market broadened and a large volume of general public participation was reported.

High points for Chicago wheat, corn, and oats futures, which were made just before the close on the 10th, were: May wheat $1.23, corn 77¢, and oats 46⅛¢; July wheat $1.15½, corn 77⅜¢, and oats 44⅜¢.

Closing prices of May wheat in the principal markets on the 10th and a week ago, showing the net advance, were as follows:

Market.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.	Net advance.
Chicago	$1.18	$1.22¾	4¾¢
Minneapolis	1.18¼	1.22¼	4
Kansas City	1.09¾	1.14	4¼
Winnipeg	1.12½	1.15½	3
Liverpool	1.31¼	1.33½	2¼

The closing prices and changes in the July wheat futures were:

Market.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.	Net advance.
Chicago	$1.13	$1.15¼	2¼¢
Minneapolis	1.17½	1.20½	3
Kansas City	1.05¾	1.07¾	2
Winnipeg	1.12⅝	1.15⅝	3

Chicago May corn advanced 2½¢ and July corn 2¾¢.

Premiums on cash wheat and corn in the Chicago market changed little during the week with the exception of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat which developed strength for the best qualities and weakness for the poorer. On Feb. 3, No. 2 Hard sold at ½¢ over May to 2¢ under, while on the 10th it sold at 1¼¢ over May to 3¢ under. No. 2 Red Winter was unchanged at 14¢–16¢ over May. No. 2 Mixed corn was ½¢ lower for the week at 1½¢–1¾¢ under May, while No. 2 Yellow was ¼¢–½¢ lower at 1¢–1½¢ under May.

Big premiums may mean an active demand or an acute scarcity of offerings. In the Chicago market during the week offerings of wheat were far too small to test the strength of the demand. A large part of the receipts applied on sales to arrive, and 50% of them was Durum. Just why Durum wheat is going to Chicago is not explained by the trade. Only two cars of Red Winter wheat were received up to Friday. Milling demand was fairly good the last of the week, and sales were made from elevator stocks. Export business was slow. The seaboard reported business being done at a sacrifice. Exporters who had freight room were reselling it.

Receipts of wheat at Kansas City were light, and bids sent into the country brought almost no response. The export demand was not encouraging. Purchases for export were almost entirely of "distressed" wheat at the Gulf at about 5¢ under the price at which Kansas City dealers say they can now offer wheat to the Gulf. Considerable "distressed" wheat on ocean passage was also reported sold at a sacrifice. Milling demand for wheat in the Kansas City territory was light.

ELEVATOR STOCKS USED.

At Minneapolis, with the mills operating at about 65% of capacity, receipts of wheat were not sufficient for local requirements. But instead of actively competing for the offerings the mills took what they could get and drew on their elevator stocks for the remainder. Premiums were a little stronger for the medium qualities of No. 1 Northern, and also for Nos. 2 and 3. No. 1 Dark Northern sold at 1¢–20¢ over the Minneapolis May future. Very few cars touched either end of the range.

Exports of domestic wheat and flour during January were unofficially estimated at 19,500,000 bus. compared with 15,000,000 last year. The total of domestic wheat and flour exports from July 1, 1922, to Jan. 31, 1923, was estimated at approximately 168,000,000 bus. compared with 210,000,000 during the same period last crop year. Corn exports for the seven months were estimated at 65,000,000 bus. compared with 90,000,000 in the same period last crop year. Exports of both Canadian and United States wheat and flour from July 1 to Jan. 31 were estimated at 295,600,000 bus. compared with 272,850,000 a year ago.

In the Chicago market local industries were the principal buyers of corn. Elevator interests were well stocked up and were not very active until toward the close of the week under review. Corn receipts steadily decreased, which resulted in an advance of ½¢–¾¢ in the bid price to the country. This, together with the strong futures market, resulted in bringing out offerings from the country more freely than in the preceding week. It was estimated that about 3,500,000 bus. of corn was bought during the week for shipment from Feb. 10 to 28. It is believed that most of the corn for sale in Iowa at 60¢ and in Illinois at 65¢ was sold during the week and that a further advance in price will be necessary to bring out materially larger offerings.

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Feb. 10, 1923:					
Atlantic ports [1]	730	963	25	25	1,035
Gulf ports [2]	892	863	24	.....	9
Pacific ports [3]	40	.....	.....	86	.....
Total	1,662	1,826	49	111	1,044
Previous week	2,115	1,885	4	466	1,889
Corresponding week last year	1,792	3,365	11	147	257
Total July 1, 1922–Feb. 10, 1923	105,881	38,981	13,252	18,136	28,670
Corresponding period last year	151,341	43,291	612	18,390	7,290

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Corn is produced in every State in the Union, production ranging from around 30,000 bus. a year in Nevada to over 450,000,000 bus. in Iowa.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, February 9, 1923.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
Dark Nor. Spg. No. 1	.....	.....	.....	130	134	128
Hard Winter No. 2	.....	120⅝	120½	119	122½	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir No. 2	118¾	118¾	.....	118	120¼	.....
Red Winter No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Dark Nor. Spg. No. 1	128	130	132	129	130	131
No. 2	122	121	123	125	124	125
No. 3	114	120	119	126	118	120
Northern Spg. No. 1	122	124	125	125	126	126
No. 2	118	121	120	121	123	123
No. 3	115	118	121	118	121	120
KANSAS CITY.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	.....	121⅝	119½	.....	121	.....
No. 3	.....	120⅝	.....	123	.....	126
Hard Winter No. 2	115¼	115⅜	117	117	118⅝	119⅜
No. 3	114⅝	116	112⅝	115¾	117⅞	118⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Red Winter No. 3	125	125	.....	.....	.....	126
OMAHA.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	118¾	.....	[1]120	123	121	120½
No. 3	119	.....	.....	117⅞	.....	122
Hard Winter No. 1	112	114	.....	112	.....	114
No. 2	111	111½	[1]113½	111	113¾	113¾
No. 3	116	110¾	[1]111½	113½	112¾	112¾
Yel. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	.....	110¾	.....	111	.....	113
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter No. 2	133	134¾	134	135	137½	140
No. 3	127½	127¾	131¼	129½	132¾	136½

CORN.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
White No. 2	.....	74	74	73½	74¾	75½
No. 3	71⅛	72½	72¾	72½	73¾	74½
Yellow No. 2	73	73¾	74	73¾	74¾	75½
No. 3	71¾	72½	72½	72½	73½	74½
Mixed No. 2	73	73½	73¾	73	74½	75
No. 3	71½	72	72¾	72	73½	73½
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow No. 2	.....	68	.....	.....	69	.....
No. 3	65½	66	66½	65¾	67½	68
KANSAS CITY.						
White No. 2	71	72	71½	71½	72	72
Yellow No. 2	72	72	71½	71⅜	72½	72½
No. 3	70½	71½	71	71	72	71½
Mixed No. 2	71	71½	71½	71½	71½	72
No. 3	.....	.....	70½	70½	.....	71½
OMAHA.						
White No. 2	67½	68	.....	67⅞	68½	68½
No. 3	66⅜	67½	[1]66½	66½	67½	.....
Yellow No. 1	.....	65½	[1]68	68	68½	.....
No. 2	67	67⅝	[1]67½	67½	68	68⅜
No. 3	66⅜	66⅝	[1]66	67	67½	67⅞
Mixed No. 2	66½	66⅝	.....	67¼	67⅜	68
No. 3	66	66½	[1]65½	66	66⅞	67½
ST. LOUIS.						
White No. 2	73½	74½	73½	74½	74¾	75½
No. 3	72½	73	71½	72	73	74
Yellow No. 2	73½	74	74½	74	74¾	75½
No. 3	72	73¼	72½	72¼	72¾	73½

OATS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
White No. 1	.....	45½	46	45	45¼	47
No. 2	44¼	44½	44¾	44	45	45½
No. 3	43¼	43½	43¼	42¾	43½	44
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White No. 2	41½	41½	41½	41¼	41½	42½
No. 3	39¾	40¼	40	39¾	40¼	40½
KANSAS CITY.						
White No. 2	.....	.....	44½	.....	.....	46
No. 3	43¾	44¾	44	43¾	.....	44
OMAHA.						
White No. 2	43	43	[1]43½	43½	43	.....
No. 3	41½	41¾	[1]40¾	41	41½	41½
ST. LOUIS.						
White No. 1	.....	.....	46	46	46	.....
No. 2	45¼	44½	45½	45½	45½	45½
No. 3	44	44½	44½	44½	44¾	45

RYE.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
No. 2	87¾	87¾	.....	87½	88	88
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western No. 2	80½	82	81¾	81½	82	82½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May	118	119⅞	118½	120⅝	120½	121½
	July	113	114	113⅜	114¾	114½	114⅝
Corn	May	74¾	75¼	74⅜	75⅞	75¼	76
	July	74½	75⅝	74⅞	76½	76½	76¾
Oats	May	44⅞	45⅝	44¾	45½	44⅞	45½
	July	42⅞	44	43¼	43⅝	43½	43⅞
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	109¾	111⅝	110½	112¾	112⅛	113
	July	105¼	106¾	105⅝	107½	107⅛	107¾
Corn	May	71⅛	72	71⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72¾
	July	71⅜	72⅜	71½	73¼	73½	73½
Oats	May	43⅜	43½	43½	43½	43½	43¾

[1] Nominal.

Hay and Feed

DEMAND FOR BETTER GRADES OF HAY WAS FAIRLY ACTIVE

Low Grades Again Constituted Large Percentage of Arrivals at Several Big Markets.

Reports received from the principal hay markets for the week ending Feb. 10 indicated a narrow range in prices for the better grades which were in moderately active request. In several markets, however, the lower grades constituted a large percentage of the receipts, and it is doubtful if these arrivals could have been advantageously disposed of if the demand had not been stimulated by the severe winter weather which prevailed over a greater part of the United States. Ordinarily they would have severely depressed the market because the demand for the poorer hay generally becomes less as spring approaches.

Carload receipts in the various markets were about normal, though slightly less than for the same period in 1922 as is shown in the following table:

City.	Week ending—		
	Feb. 10, 1923.	Feb. 3, 1923.	Feb. 11, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	90	97	98
New York	136	95	95
Philadelphia	72	116	.....
Pittsburgh	159	135	216
Cincinnati	117	174	199
Chicago	128	258	193
Minneapolis-St. Paul	154	145	116
St. Louis	148	253	.....
Omaha	147	129	.....
Kansas City	346	493	580
Los Angeles	71	115	155
San Francisco	58	47	70

TIMOTHY UP AT NEW YORK.

Timothy.—An improved inquiry together with the light stocks in dealers' hands caused an advance of about $1 per ton in the price of No. 1 timothy at New York. Top grades of light clover mixed in large bales also were in good request. The higher prices checked the demand somewhat and stimulated sales of the inferior grades. Dealers also took the lower grades more freely because of the discount at which they sold under the No. 1 grades.

Higher grades of hay were also scarce at Boston and prices were firm until toward the last of the week when slightly increased receipts and a slowing up of the demand resulted in easier prices.

Prices advanced about 50¢ during the week at Pittsburgh. Demand was steady and the market had a very firm undertone. Good timothy and fifty-fifty mixed hay met with an especially good request.

There was virtually no change in the Cincinnati market so far as prices were concerned but the tone was steadier and the demand more active than a week ago. Fresh receipts were smaller but the delivery of delayed cars was considerably improved and as a result the market was fairly well supplied every day. Clover mixed hay, which was extremely dull last week, was in better demand and sold at steadier prices.

The market was firm at Chicago but dealers reported that sales were of small volume because consumers anticipated their requirements when the heavy run was on and are now using stocks which accumulated at that time. Considerable hay shipped from Wisconsin and Michigan was reported as arriving in a damaged, and in many cases in an unsound, condition.

The Minneapolis market was dull. Offerings and receipts were large. There was no outside demand to speak of and prices were easier.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa receipts were light, only 182 cars being received during the week at Kansas City, 18 at Minneapolis, and 2 at Chicago. There was a friendlier attitude noticeable toward prices. This was probably due to the restricting influence of cold weather and snows in the West on shipments. The Southeast was a fair buyer and there was a scattered feeding demand from Iowa, Illinois, and other Eastern Central States. Dairy sections of the East bought very lightly, because, it was thought by the trade, of the high delivered prices quoted at present.

LOS ANGELES MARKET FIRM.

The market was firm at Los Angeles and choice rabbit alfalfa sold at around $27 per ton with No. 1 $7–$8 per ton lower. Prices were slightly lower at San Francisco, and the demand was only fair.

Prairie.—Demand for prairie hay at Kansas City was largely local and from near-by feeders. During the latter part of the week a better tone developed. Offerings were of a moderate volume and the movement was largely to the South. Not enough hay arrived in Chicago to establish a market. The trade appeared little concerned about the decrease in receipts. Prices were largely nominal. Large offerings were received by the Minneapolis trade, and because of the light city demand quite a little hay was carried over and indications point to the fact that considerable more hay is left in the country than was recently anticipated. Prices were easier and difficult to maintain.

Straw.—Straw receipts were heavy in a few of the western markets. The supplies were, generally speaking, in excess of the demand, though prices held rather firm in most of the markets.

New York State Association Adopts Federal Hay Grades.

The Federal grades for hay were adopted by the New York Hay and Grain Dealers Association at its semiannual meeting last month to become effective Feb. 1. One Federal hay inspector, stationed at Auburn, N. Y., already has been cooperatively employed by the Association and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Arrangements have been made to hold a school at Auburn, N. Y., to train additional inspectors. The men from this school will be stationed at central points in the hay producing sections of New York. This will make Federal hay inspection available at practically all shipping points in that territory, and with Federal inspection at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—the principal markets for New York hay—the handling of this commodity in that region should be greatly facilitated.

Over 313,000 lbs. of spinach seed was raised commercially in 1922. This was an increase of 1,100% over the production in 1921, but was only about two-thirds of the five-year average production.

Commercial production of tomato seed in 1922 totaled 238,000 lbs., an increase of 100% over 1921.

FEDERAL INSPECTION OF HAY INAUGURATED DURING JANUARY

Inspections Showed that Large Percentage of Cars Contained Many Different Grades

The outstanding feature of the first month of Federal hay inspection was the large percentage of unevenly loaded cars, nearly one-third of all cars examined by Federal inspectors in January, 1923, having contained from two to six different grades of hay. The demand for cars loaded in this way is small and usually when part of the lot is good and the remainder poor the entire car sells at the price of the worst portion.

Only about 4% of the hay inspected showed 5% or more of foreign material, principally weeds, and this fact was shown on the certificates with the grade. In nearly half of these cases there was more than 25% of foreign material so that it was necessary to place the hay in sample grade.

INSPECTIONS TOTALED 376.

Three hundred and seventy-six inspections and 18 reinspections were made. Three hundred and fifty-three of these inspections were of hay to which Federal grades could be applied, while 23 were of straw, or of alfalfa, prairie, and other varieties for which no Federal grades have been established. Federal certificates were issued in these cases either giving a description of the hay or using present commercial grades. Only 7 inspections were requested directly by shippers, but it is understood that many of the other applications from receivers, commission men, and brokers were made at the request of shippers.

The number and kind of inspections made during the month is shown in the following table:

Market.	Original inspections.		Reinspections.
	Car door and plug.	Warehouse.	
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	312	.....	18
New York	13	7	.....
Philadelphia	3	12	.....
Richmond, Va	20	.....	.....
Other points	9	.....	.....
Total	357	19	18

Of the hay inspected 50% was timothy, 4% clover, 14% timothy and clover mixed, 3% mixed grass, 23% timothy and grass mixed, and 6% was other hay or straw for which Federal grades have not been established. The following table shows the number of cars inspected of each class and grade:

Class.	Grade.					
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sample.	Total.
	Cars	*Cars*	*Cars*	*Cars*	*Cars*	*Cars*
Timothy	.....	56	100	8	22	186
Clover	2	7	4	.....	1	14
Light clover, mixed	.....	5	12	1	3	21
Medium clover, mixed	1	1	2	.....	3	7
Heavy clover, mixed	3	5	4	.....	4	16
Very heavy clover, mixed	1	1	5	.....	1	8
Mixed grass	.....	.....	9	.....	4	13
Light grass, mixed	2	8	25	1	3	39
Medium grass, mixed	.....	2	22	.....	6	30
Heavy grass, mixed	.....	3	5	.....	3	11
Very heavy grass, mixed	.....	.....	4	.....	4	8
Total Federal grades	9	88	192	10	54	353
Per cent	3	25	54	3	15	100
Total other grades	0	3	4	0	16	23
Per cent	0	13	17	0	70	100

PRICES OF MOST FEEDSTUFFS FIRM UNDER A FAIR DEMAND

Oil Meal Prices Showed Decidedly Weaker Tone—Future Shipment Offerings Were Liberal.

Prices for most feedstuffs held firm during the week ending Feb. 10. Oil meals were a notable exception and showed a decidedly weaker tendency.

Although offerings for prompt shipment continued light, offerings for future shipment became more liberal and were made at discounts under prompt shipment prices. Country buyers, however, remained hesitant and but few large sales for future shipment were reported.

Demand for nearby shipment was fair, largely because of the severe winter weather which was prevalent in most feeding sections, but it was mostly for small tonnages. Supplies in the interior continued good and no material improvement in trading was expected unless wintry weather, which was the only enlivening factor, should continue.

RAILROAD EMBARGOES REMOVED.

Storage stocks were fair and the movement, generally speaking, was good. The removal of embargoes by eastern railroads resulted in a heavy increase in shipping which probably will cause rather heavy receipts during the coming week.

Wheat mill feeds.—Trading in wheat mill feeds became more active during the last two or three days of the week. Offerings for prompt and February shipment were small and well taken, especially those of bran. Little interest was manifested in futures which were quoted $2–$2.50 under prompt shipment prices. Flour middlings were in poor request. Deliveries from mills to jobbers on old contracts were slow and the indications were that a few mills would be unable to catch up during February. An active demand from the Central States, the South, and the Southeast for bran and shorts was indicated by southwestern markets, more business being done with the Cotton Belt than with any other section of the country. Milling inactivity was easily the dominating influence in the market. Interior stocks appeared ample to meet the demand. Prices were 50¢–$1 higher for most of the wheat feeds. Receipts were good and storage stocks about unchanged from last week.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—During the early part of the week cottonseed cake and meal were decidedly weak. A slight improvement in the demand resulted in prices recovering their early losses. Exporters bought sparingly. Stocks at mills continued good. Interior supplies were considered to be above normal and orders received from that source were mostly for small tonnages. The southeastern demand was heavier than it has been for some time but in the Southwest the situation was reversed and little feeding demand for these concentrates was noted. In northeastern markets holdings of resellers appeared to be burdensome and many quoted at sharp discounts from southern jobbing prices. Shipments and movement were light.

Linseed cake and meal.—Resellers were being urged for shipping directions on linseed cake and meal bought some time ago and this pressure resulted in a decline of $2–$3 per ton. Stocks at mills were heavy and the demand slow. Buffalo mills offered 35% meal freely at $50. The situation in the Northwest was equally weak as was evidenced by the fact that while Chicago mills quoted $54–$55 per ton, sales for the account of resellers in the Northwest were made as low as $52.50 in that market. The demand was light. Production on the whole was satisfactory. Receipts were good and shipments light.

GLUTEN PRICES UNCHANGED.

Gluten feed.—Sales terms and prices of gluten feed were unchanged from last week. The demand, according to the largest mills, was not quite so active as it was during January. There was a fair inquiry in the East for prompt and transit shipments from points where dealers could get them delivered at around $47. The recent embargoes in that section caused quite a few dealers to run short of this feed and the demand which resulted from the removal of these embargoes was an important price sustaining factor. Production continued on a fairly large scale. Shipments and the movement were good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed in the Eastern States was slow. Orders were mainly for immediate or prompt shipment. Despite the firmness in cash corn, prices were reduced about 50¢ per ton by the larger mills. Spot stocks were large and available at discounts in most of the eastern markets. In the Southwest a better inquiry developed resulting in an advance of $1 in the St. Louis market. Offerings were good and production was estimated to be about normal for this time of the year. Interior stocks were thought by the trade to be large. Shipments and the movement were good.

Alfalfa meal.—Stocks of alfalfa meal at mills in producing sections were considered to be slightly below normal. No difficulty was experienced, however, in filling the demand, which was principally from the East and the South. Prices were unchanged to easier in most markets. The expectation of an improved inquiry during the next 30 days led manufacturers to quote March and April shipment at a premium of 50¢–75¢ over prompt shipment prices. Choice was quoted $2 higher than No. 1, and No. 2 was available at about $3.50 less than No. 1. For fine ground a premium of $2.75 over the respective grades was asked. Supplies in dealers hands were good as most users were reported to have covered their needs for the next few months. Shipments and receipts were good.

Grain Storage Space in North Dakota.

A tabulation of local grain elevators in operation in North Dakota shows that there are 1,752 storage houses with a capacity of approximately 52,000,000 bus. It is estimated that this is sufficient to take care of only one-half of the amount of grain marketed from an average crop, and only one-third of the large 1922 crop.

The corn area in Argentina is estimated at 7,851,000 acres this season compared with 7,344,000 acres a year ago.

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

[In dollars per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.	Savannah.	Atlanta.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	26.50	25.50	22.50	19.50	22.00	24.00	24.50	17.50	21.00	15.50	18.50	.....	15.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	23.50	21.00	16.00	20.00	22.00	22.50	16.50	17.00	14.00	16.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	23.50	20.00	17.50	21.00	.....	23.50	16.00	18.00	14.50	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	22.50	21.00	.....	18.00	20.00	22.50	.....	15.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	20.00	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.50	.....	15.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	35.00	20.00	23.00	21.00	26.00	20.50	23.00	20.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	33.00	18.00	20.00	18.50	23.00	18.00	20.00	18.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	25.00	15.00	[3] 17.00	16.00	.....	15.00	17.50	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 16.00	14.50	16.00	14.50	13.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 13.00	13.50	.....	11.50	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	11.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	18.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	14.50	.....	14.50	13.50	14.00	.....	15.00	11.00	9.00	7.50	.....	7.50	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	15.50	.....	14.50	13.50	.....	.....	15.00	11.00	10.00	8.50	.....	8.75	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	27.50	28.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	11.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	35.00	35.50	35.00	33.50	34.50	.....	37.00	32.75	29.75	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	36.50	35.50	36.00	35.50	36.00	36.25	37.00	32.75	.....	.....	29.50	.....	27.25	32.00	32.00
Hard winter	.....	35.50	35.50	33.50	34.50	.....	37.00	32.75	30.50	.....	29.00	27.00	27.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	35.75	35.00	35.50	33.00	35.00	.....	38.00	33.00	29.75	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	36.50	36.00	37.00	.....	40.00	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	38.00	33.50	.....	.....	32.50	31.00	31.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	31.50	.....	33.00
Wheat millrun	36.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	29.00	.....	30.00
Rye middlings	34.50	.....	34.50	32.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	29.00	25.50	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	55.50	55.00	55.25	[3] 57.00	.....	.....	.....	58.00	53.00	51.00	.....	57.00	56.00	.....	51.50
Cottonseed (41%)	54.50	.....	53.25	50.75	59.00	.....	.....	47.75	48.50	.....	.....	52.00	49.50	47.00	52.00
Cottonseed (36%)	50.50	50.00	49.50	46.75	46.25	45.50	42.00	45.50	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	31.00	28.25	.....	27.25	26.50	25.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	49.80	49.15	48.25	46.55	35.00	.....	.....	45.55	42.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	37.25	36.75	36.00	.....	35.00	.....	38.00	33.50	30.50	.....	31.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	36.75	36.25	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	29.50	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	46.50	.....	.....	51.50	48.00	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades.
[3] Nominal.
[4] Rolled.

Seeds

SEED DEMAND REMAINED DULL; PRICES CHANGED VERY LITTLE

Good Export Demand for Timothy and Redtop Was Reported—Stocks Seem Well Distributed.

The seed business was dull in a majority of markets during the week ending Feb. 10, but most prices remained at the same levels as the previous week. Snow in the Middle West gave seedsmen some encouragement for a better demand later when the sowing season is at hand. Stocks of most seeds seem to be fairly well distributed and therefore are not burdensome to any of the seedsmen.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Sweet clover prices were firmer than those for other clovers, but, because of the general inactivity in the seed markets and the fact that Canada is offering more freely, prices for sweet clover were not raised.

CLOVER SEED IMPORTED.

During the week ending Feb. 10 approximately 63,000 lbs. of crimson clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Germany and France. About 9,000 lbs. of white clover from Denmark and Germany and 75,000 lbs. of alfalfa from Argentina arrived at New York. On Jan. 23 Italian red clover was quoted at $16.25–$17.50 per 100 lbs. and alfalfa at $12.50–$14.75 f. o. b. Italy. The market there was unsettled because of the political situation in Europe.

Grasses.—The export demand for timothy and redtop was reported good. During the week approximately 91,000 lbs. of timothy was exported from New York to Germany and Denmark and 20,000 lbs. of redtop and 22,000 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass to Great Britain. The imports for the Ontario, Canada, district, which for the most part represent seed exported from the United States, for the week were 57,189 lbs. of red clover and 402,935 lbs. of timothy.

About 45,000 lbs. of orchard grass from Denmark and 7,000 lbs. of bluegrass from Germany arrived at New York. There were no arrivals or exports at Baltimore reported for the week.

Miscellaneous.—Approximately 117,000 lbs. of vetch from Germany, Poland, and Denmark, 33,000 lbs. of rape and 405,000 lbs. of sunflower from Holland, and 409,000 lbs. of canary from Argentina arrived at New York during the week.

Sorgo and millet seed prices were a little weaker but considerable improvement in the demand for sorgo seed in the Southwest was reported.

Over 326,000 Bushels of Seed Potatoes Certified in New York.

Reports based on the third and final inspection show a total of 326,119 bus. of potatoes certified for seed in New York in 1922. The certification by varieties is as follows: No. 9, 113,694 bus.; Green Mountain, 87,498; Russet Rural, 39,358; Cobbler, 23,558; Heavy Weight, 20,757; American Giant, 8,459; Rural New Yorker, 6,280; Sir Walter Raleigh, 3,324; Spaulding Rose No. 4, 2,941; and Bliss Triumph, 20,250 bus. This quantity of Bliss Triumph includes 20,000 bus. grown on Long Island and shipped to Bermuda, B. W. I.

Dealers Selling Delinted Cotton Seed for Planting.

More cotton seed will be delinted for planting purposes this season than ever before. This is due to the increasing interest being manifested by dealers in this method of improving the agricultural value of their seed stocks. Several dealers installed delinting machinery this season and others contemplate doing so as soon as practicable.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S., Feb. 11, 1922.	Av. for U. S., Feb. 12, 1921.
	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Clovers:																
Red clover	99.4	92	22.25	22.50	23.50	22.75	22.75	22.50	22.50	23.25	21.00	22.50	23.00	21.50	24.05	19.50
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.75	16.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	18.00	16.50	18.00	17.00	19.00	19.00	18.50	19.80	25.15
White clover	96.9	91	58.00	55.00	63.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	58.00	55.00	58.00	58.00	40.10	53.90
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	16.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	11.35	7.90
Sweet clover	98.9	90	12.00	11.00	13.50	12.50	13.00	13.00	11.50	12.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	8.95	12.05
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.50	22.50
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.50	20.00	20.00	21.25	21.00	19.75	18.75	21.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	19.00	18.05	18.70
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.25	7.45	7.25	7.00	6.75	7.40	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.45
Redtop	93.2	90	20.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	20.00	19.50	21.00	20.00	21.00	21.75	.....	24.20	14.40
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	27.50	26.00	27.00	26.00	29.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	26.00	25.00	26.00	.....	49.30	27.50
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.75	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.00	13.00	13.25	16.50	13.50	15.00	16.50	.....	18.70	15.10
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	21.00	21.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	30.85	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.25	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	.....	19.75	21.65
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.50	12.50	15.00	12.00	.....	12.65	16.30
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	10.00	.....	7.85	7.80
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	17.00	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	.....	17.75	18.00	19.00	.....	18.00	.....	12.35	13.65
Common vetch	98.7	92	6.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	5.85	7.60
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	4.75	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.10	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.10	4.30
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.65	.....	.....	5.00	4.90	.....	5.00	4.50	.....	.....	3.85	4.65
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	4.00	4.50	4.15	6.00	5.00	3.60	.....	.....	3.75	6.00
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.90	2.40
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.70	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.85	.80	.85	.95	.....	.70	.85
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.95	.85	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	1.00	1.45
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.85	.....	1.25	1.65	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.35	2.20
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.55	.....	.....	.....	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	January— 1923	January— 1922	July 1, 1922–Jan. 31, 1923	July 1, 1921–Jan. 31, 1922
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	[1]1,312,700	148,800	7,558,500	3,216,400
Canada bluegrass	205,400	222,600	447,000	691,600
Awnless bromegrass	.....	300	.....	13,000
Alsike clover	443,000	799,500	4,521,800	4,251,700
Crimson clover	170,700	115,600	1,275,900	2,377,300
Red clover	.....	534,800	227,000	3,153,700
White clover	13,100	113,200	309,700	1,279,000
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	5,200	6,600	6,600
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	.....	.....	5,900
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	.....	.....	800
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	1,700	.....	3,800
Red clover and timothy mixtures	.....	700	.....	700
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	.....	7,700	34,300
Timothy, alsike and red clover mixtures	.....	3,200	.....	3,200
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	100	40,100
Mixed agrostis	.....	.....	2,600	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	200	.....	200
Broom-corn millet	64,100	.....	1,050,700	759,300
Foxtail millet	.....	13,000	.....	91,600
Orchard grass	34,100	36,900	740,800	2,714,800
Rape	1,006,000	525,600	4,168,600	3,363,300
Redtop	500	.....	8,100	1,500
English rye grass	153,700	298,600	1,222,100	1,672,200
Italian rye grass	105,400	291,700	672,900	629,800
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	369,200	79,300	1,027,000	1,095,600
Spring vetch	252,300	22,000	1,139,600	196,000

[1] 573,600 lbs. from Russian Turkestan imported by way of England; 739,100 lbs from Argentina direct. This importation of Turkestan alfalfa seed is the first that has come into the United States since June 30, 1920.

North Carolina Increased Peach Shipments During 1922 Season.

Carload shipments of peaches from North Carolina during the 1922 season filled 1,452 cars. This is nearly 19 times as many as were shipped three years ago. In 1919 the total movement from North Carolina was 77 cars, in 1920 it was 355 cars, and in 1921 about 595 cars. Shipments by stations were as follows:

County and billing point.	1919	1920	1921	1922
SANDHILL SECTION.				
Montgomery County:	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Candor	34	92	104	257
Moore County:				
Aberdeen	.....	.....	89	212
Addor	.....	2	5	10
Cameron	.....	.....	2	.....
Eagle Springs	18	21	64	242
Jackson Springs	.....	.....	35	91
Lakeview	.....	.....	1	7
Pinehurst	.....	89	165	291
Southern Pines	17	99	29	63
West End	.....	3	19	62
Richmond County:				
Hamlet	.....	.....	3	25
Hoffman	.....	23	48	149
Scotland County:				
Wagram	.....	.....	6	17
On conductor's way-bills[1]	.....	.....	23	.....
Total	69	329	593	1,426
OTHER SECTIONS.				
Columbus County:				
Cerro Gordo	.....	.....	.....	1
New Hanover County:				
Wilmington	.....	.....	1	.....
Surry County:				
Elkins	.....	.....	.....	5
Mount Airy	7	26	.....	20
Warren County:				
Ridgeway	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	26	1	26
Grand total	77	355	594	1,452

[1] Impossible to segregate.

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

(Concluded from front page.)

The 1922-crop shipment figures for red clover are 15% larger than 1921-crop shipments, for alsike clover 30% larger, sweet clover 10% smaller, alfalfa 15% larger, and timothy 5% larger than those for last year. In southern Michigan, central Illinois, and northern Indiana the 1922-crop shipments of red clover greatly exceed the 1921 figures but in northeastern Wisconsin and western Oregon they are much smaller. In the case of alsike clover northwestern Ohio and southeastern Wisconsin show the largest increases in shipments for the 1922 crop.

The figures for sweet clover do not bring out the fact that the production of sweet clover in Utah and North Dakota was much smaller than last year. The demand for sweet clover last spring was poor and shipments were no indicator of the size of the 1921 crop, which was large. The shipments of 1922-crop alfalfa in Utah were much larger and in northwestern Kansas much smaller than those for 1921. With respect to timothy shipments northeastern and southeastern Iowa contributed much more and southwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota much less timothy than the year before.

Stocks that were held by shippers on Jan. 13 compared with last year were as follows: Red clover, 15% larger; alsike, 50% larger; sweet clover, 40% smaller; alfalfa, 25% smaller; and timothy, 20% smaller.

Prices paid to growers for these seeds, except alsike clover, exceeded those paid for the 1921 crop. Shippers paid on an average 70¢ per 100 lbs. more for red clover, 55¢ less for alsike clover, $2.50 more for sweet clover, $2 more for alfalfa, and 25¢ more for timothy than last year.

Wide Distribution of North Carolina Peaches.

During the 1922 season North Carolina peaches were distributed to at least 46 towns in 19 States and the District of Columbia and Canada. Of the 1,452 carloads shipped, a record of destinations was secured on 1,121 cars forwarded during the period July 14-31.

North Atlantic States took 753 of these 1,121 cars, New England States 205 cars, Southern States 110 cars, Middle Western States 39 cars, and Canada 14 cars. Cities receiving more than 50 cars each were as follows: New York, 310 cars; Philadelphia, 206, some of which were for diversion; Boston, 152 cars; Washington, 55; and Baltimore, 54 cars. About 65 cars were originally billed to Potomac Yards, Va., for diversion from that point.

Unload reports for the last half of July and the early part of August show that Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington received more cars of peaches from North Carolina than from any other State during that period. Next largest supplies were from Georgia. In New York and Pittsburgh Georgia peaches were received in greatest abundance, with North Carolina stock second.

Western New York has been shipping a good many cars of apples on consignment, and most of the sales are small orders. There has been very little speculative buying recently. Greenings and mixed varieties are cleaning up fairly fast, after which there may be slightly higher returns on Baldwins. Holdings of Baldwins are not very heavy.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRICES OF RED, ALSIKE, AND SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA, AND TIMOTHY SEED.

[Compiled from seed shippers' reports.]

State or district.	Shippers reporting.	On hand Jan. 13.		Shipments 1922 crop—		Total shipments made or to be made of those reporting—		Average price per 100 lbs. paid growers.	
		1923	1922	To Jan. 13, 1923.	After Jan. 13, 1923.	1922 crop.	1921 crop.	1922 crop.	1921 crop.
	No.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
RED CLOVER.									
Southern Michigan	36	254,670	207,390	1,152,873	675,050	1,827,923	879,870	$17.35	$16.60
Northern Illinois	13	141,582	200,254	230,444	36,300	266,744	172,252	17.25	16.30
Central Illinois	28	509,885	449,660	1,133,240	897,000	2,330,240	1,614,960	16.55	16.55
Northern Indiana	38	300,853	187,120	1,185,026	369,343	1,554,369	1,191,089	17.20	17.00
Central Indiana	18	142,040	121,950	514,740	171,720	686,460	222,900	16.15	16.55
Southern Indiana	15	73,350	60,900	282,716	222,300	505,016	162,455	15.85	16.45
Northwestern Ohio	27	152,898	163,189	360,997	197,800	558,797	658,246	17.55	17.20
Northeastern Ohio	5	38,573	78,060	30,350	31,500	61,850	67,500	17.60	17.50
Minnesota	48	83,160	111,815	1,081,363	463,175	1,544,538	1,513,079	17.10	15.50
Northeastern Wisconsin	17	215,763	139,286	217,186	249,300	466,486	1,053,632	17.35	16.65
Southwestern Wisconsin	24	47,121	22,123	273,970	293,500	567,470	175,452	17.45	16.85
Southeastern Wisconsin	29	266,134	155,791	531,539	338,270	869,809	559,749	17.90	17.55
Nebraska	5	17,000	12,200	23,100	38,200	61,300	102,800	16.15	15.35
Kansas	8	37,650	14,100	71,000	26,000	97,000	176,600	16.30	15.30
Northeastern Iowa	8	52,484	55,371	73,455	91,000	164,455	107,946	16.60	16.45
Southwestern Iowa	9	32,290	169,200	44,590	60,000	104,590	185,710	17.05	15.90
Southeastern Iowa	22	168,045	71,900	382,650	140,500	523,150	876,581	16.10	15.40
Missouri	23	48,100	33,900	422,250	162,500	584,750	267,000	15.55	16.05
Western Oregon	8	48,225	32,500	57,664	37,370	95,034	1,145,503	20.15	15.30
Idaho	11	26,500	12,000	763,781	101,030	864,811	963,536	16.75	15.10
Other States and districts	32	94,137	120,026	474,301	234,300	708,601	426,330	.....	.....
Total	424	2,750,460	2,418,666	9,607,235	4,836,158	14,443,393	12,523,190	.....	.....
ALSIKE CLOVER.									
Southern Michigan	12	2,400	13,200	46,920	46,800	93,720	91,100	$13.50	$13.50
Illinois	20	108,860	76,580	144,480	122,300	266,780	366,028	13.80	14.65
Indiana	20	28,490	31,237	108,612	38,400	147,012	99,276	14.55	14.80
Northwestern Ohio	27	169,079	124,920	1,103,114	777,600	1,880,714	504,837	12.90	13.30
Minnesota	14	3,150	14,080	156,100	179,750	335,850	291,500	12.95	13.65
Northeastern Wisconsin	9	485,350	293,970	626,917	621,000	1,247,917	1,109,082	11.80	14.30
Southeastern Wisconsin	15	76,332	48,576	995,651	117,400	1,113,051	695,047	12.85	14.20
Western Oregon	7	12,037	19,000	66,324	9,800	76,124	312,251	15.20	13.65
Idaho	6	14,000	4,000	141,129	12,000	153,129	60,091	13.60	14.50
Other States and districts	17	119,847	66,204	553,475	923,100	1,456,575	1,732,375	.....	.....
Total	147	1,019,545	691,767	3,922,722	2,848,150	6,770,872	5,264,587	.....	.....
SWEET CLOVER.									
Illinois	5	6,000	3,000	13,800	27,000	40,800	12,300	$7.20	$10.15
North Dakota	17	53,000	187,000	390,950	275,200	666,150	901,500	7.35	4.40
South Dakota	3	10,000	30,000	230,000	80,000	310,000	390,000	7.00	5.00
Minnesota	16	24,700	11,000	252,026	210,400	462,426	341,600	6.85	4.50
Kansas	11	45,700	84,500	246,000	366,000	612,000	378,500	7.75	5.10
Wyoming	2	.....	.....	68,000	30,000	98,000	67,000	8.65	.....
Utah	2	80,000	2,176	10,000	85,000	95,000	34,000	10.35	3.00
Colorado	8	59,000	131,500	95,301	115,000	210,301	394,563	5.55	4.25
Montana	5	28,200	52,000	28,000	64,200	92,200	99,000	7.00	5.00
Other States and districts	16	3,600	200	484,600	834,300	1,318,900	1,714,436	.....	.....
Total	85	310,200	501,376	1,818,677	2,087,100	3,905,777	4,332,899	.....	.....
ALFALFA.									
South Dakota	17	16,400	16,750	375,800	456,900	832,700	834,100	$17.00	$13.20
Nebraska	6	12,280	16,960	53,800	35,700	91,500	71,700	13.90	10.10
Northwestern Kansas	18	10,460	52,460	1,016,957	623,800	1,640,757	2,401,160	12.10	10.65
Southwestern Kansas	15	109,660	230,700	412,270	104,100	516,370	884,760	12.90	11.35
Western Texas	3	20,000	6,800	144,500	20,000	164,500	157,350	13.10	14.75
Western Oklahoma	4	5,000	5,000	60,220	43,300	103,520	104,800	13.30	11.20
Utah	7	463,000	530,442	2,867,200	537,500	3,404,700	829,000	15.50	11.75
Western Colorado	7	39,000	97,000	278,000	56,500	334,500	157,100	11.60	11.85
Eastern New Mexico	2	.....	.....	155,000	100,000	255,000	330,000	13.00	10.80
Southern Idaho	10	113,100	90,000	494,556	200,500	695,056	354,100	14.95	12.00
Montana	10	1,800	12,500	320,350	252,200	572,550	452,955	21.05	17.85
California	2	.....	.....	340,000	520,000	860,000	845,000	14.75	14.00
Southern Arizona	3	.....	.....	1,040,000	641,000	1,681,000	1,859,000	15.50	14.35
Other States and districts	40	28,000	13,400	649,685	1,427,300	2,076,985	2,190,546	.....	.....
Total	144	818,700	1,072,022	8,210,338	5,018,800	13,229,138	11,471,571	.....	.....
TIMOTHY.									
Northern Illinois	14	113,650	106,235	415,585	132,125	547,710	504,365	4.70	4.50
Central Illinois	16	119,940	195,150	562,065	335,875	897,940	462,125	4.95	4.85
Southern Illinois	4	92,500	52,000	359,500	95,000	454,500	395,000	5.15	4.95
Indiana	7	6,255	13,590	35,327	4,500	39,827	32,625	5.15	4.70
Northwestern Ohio	8	122,220	90,285	83,250	142,200	225,450	127,350	5.00	4.70
Northeastern Ohio	5	8,375	19,165	315,500	39,600	355,100	245,400	4.95	4.85
North Dakota	8	11,000	20,000	481,652	79,300	560,952	769,100	4.55	5.20
Northeastern South Dakota	9	112,600	83,900	332,325	283,000	615,325	632,075	4.60	4.45
Southeastern South Dakota	7	16,300	6,700	63,000	216,800	279,800	1,141,640	4.60	4.05
Northwestern Minnesota	13	24,689	23,500	264,040	154,000	418,040	67,000	4.55	4.35
West Central Minnesota	5	10,450	8,000	42,150	51,000	93,150	115,000	4.75	4.75
East Central Minnesota	7	18,910	53,100	1,045,860	143,000	1,188,860	1,775,000	5.05	4.40
Southern Minnesota	41	746,100	742,100	5,110,299	1,907,000	7,017,299	7,007,541	4.85	4.45
Wisconsin	12	88,820	199,081	144,500	116,885	261,385	192,730	5.05	4.80
Northwestern Iowa	5	11,850	4,370	7,690	38,000	45,690	107,000	4.50	4.15
Northeastern Iowa	43	549,065	580,840	6,986,484	903,925	7,890,409	6,205,497	4.70	4.20
Southwestern Iowa	23	445,535	501,020	5,483,245	448,500	5,931,745	6,651,790	4.55	4.10
Southeastern Iowa	33	336,885	346,035	6,536,456	384,500	6,920,956	4,936,680	4.60	4.50
Northwestern Missouri	7	185,400	481,029	1,058,962	139,500	1,198,462	1,123,974	4.60	3.95
Northeastern Missouri	14	55,125	63,550	1,826,000	167,000	1,993,000	2,105,575	4.95	4.30
Idaho	3	95,000	280,000	373,000	98,800	471,800	800,000	4.45	4.10
Other States and districts	6	10,700	52,000	48,600	69,000	117,600	158,000	.....	.....
Total	290	3,181,369	3,922,550	31,575,490	5,949,510	37,525,000	35,555,567	.....	.....

Cotton

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE CONTINUED; MARKET NERVOUS

Political Situation in Europe Exerted Influence—Markets for Cotton Goods Active.

Fluctuations in cotton prices continued relatively wide during the week ending Feb. 10. Conflicting reports regarding the political situation abroad were among the important influences in the market during the entire week, some reports having been interpreted as meaning that the differences between the Nations involved would be settled in the near future, while a less hopeful interpretation was placed on others.

The feeling in the cotton trade is, of course, that a return to normal conditions abroad is necessary for a full foreign consumption of American cotton.

One of the features of the week was the advance in prices which occurred on Tuesday when the average quoted price of Middling in 10 designated spot markets advanced nearly ½¢ per lb. and the quotation for March future contracts at New York advanced 62 points. The chief causes were reported to have been a more favorable interpretation of the foreign news and continued firmness in the spot markets.

Considerable activity was reported in both domestic and foreign cotton goods markets. Prices for goods, unlike those for the raw material, remained firm. The average quoted price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on Feb. 10 was 28.18¢ per lb. compared with 28.02¢ at the close of the previous week and 16.44¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points, closing at 27.91¢. March futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 42 points, closing at 28.20¢.

Closing Future Prices for February 10 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1922.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1923	1922	1921[1]	1923	1922	1921[1]
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
March	27.91	17.29	13.56	28.20	16.21	13.26
May	28.25	17.00	13.97	27.95	16.11	13.55
July	27.66	16.50	14.35	27.50	15.85	13.80
October	25.28	15.99	14.84	24.78	15.28	14.20
December	25.06	15.87	14.98	24.58	15.16	14.30

[1] Feb. 11.

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending February 10.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	28.25	28.88	28.44	28.00	28.13	28.31
Augusta	28.19	28.81	28.44	28.13	28.25	28.38
Savannah	28.13	28.75	28.38	28.00	28.15	28.30
Montgomery	28.13	28.50	28.38	28.00	28.00	28.25
New Orleans	28.00	28.38	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Memphis	28.13	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.50
Little Rock	27.88	28.25	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Dallas	27.20	27.80	27.40	27.00	27.00	27.20
Houston	28.05	28.65	28.25	27.90	28.05	28.15
Galveston	28.20	28.85	28.45	28.05	28.15	28.25
Average	28.02	28.51	28.25	27.98	28.05	28.18

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on February 9 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.19	1903	9.35	1914	12.55
1893	9.25	1904	14.25	1915	8.65
1894	7.94	1905	7.80	1916	12.10
1895	5.62	1906	11.25	1917	15.50
1896	8.25	1907	10.10	1918	31.50
1897	7.25	1908	11.70	1919	25.15
1898	6.25	1909	10.00	1920	38.00
1899	6.44	1910	15.20	1921	14.05
1900	8.56	1911	14.35	1922	17.35
1901	9.75	1912	10.50	1923	27.90
1902	8.62	1913	13.05		

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Feb. 10, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in 1922 and on Feb. 11, in 1921, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Feb. 10, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Feb. 10, 1923.	Feb. 11, 1922.	Feb. 11, 1921.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	113	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	96	208	845
St. Good Mid.	75	88	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	72	160	290
Good Mid.	50	63	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	50	105	223
St. Mid.	25	38	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	27	55	118
Middling	28.31	28.38	28.30	28.25	28.50	28.00	27.20	28.15	28.25	28.50	28.18	16.44	13.18
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
St. Low Mid.	25	38	25	25	25	38	25	35	35	25	30	76	198
Low Mid.	50	75	63	50	75	87	63	75	75	75	69	183	403
St. Good Ord.[2]	100	113	100	100	125	150	125	125	125	125	119	290	558
Good Ord.[2]	125	150	138	150	200	225	175	200	175	200	174	395	695
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Mid.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	34	103
St. Mid.	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	119	203
Middling[2]	50	100	125	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	216	338
St. Low Mid.[2]	100	150	175	125	150	150	150	150	150	125	143	323	515
Low Mid.[2]	125	200	225	175	225	200	200	200	200	175	193	415	710
Yellow Stained:													
Good Mid.	50	75	63	50	75	87	63	75	75	75	69	205	295
St. Mid.[2]	100	125	150	100	100	150	125	150	150	150	130	293	403
Middling[2]	125	175	200	150	150	200	200	200	200	175	178	395	545
Blue Stained:													
Good Mid.[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	240	373
St. Mid.[2]	100	150	150	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	135	330	470
Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	175	420	588
Sales for week, bales	3,949	856	608	66	5,000	1,674	5,277	4,944	11,639	7,521	[3]41,534	[3]46,430	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Feb. 10, amounted to 3,030,295 bales, compared with 2,160,050 bales during the corresponding period in 1922.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to February 9.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922-23	1921-22	1913-14
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	4,598	3,955	8,459
Port stocks	888	1,127	1,080
Interior receipts	6,283	5,427	6,118
Interior stocks	1,090	1,451	897
Into sight	8,254	7,224	11,642
Northern spinners' takings	1,585	1,546	1,745
Southern spinners' takings	3,199	2,432	2,083
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,204	4,115	4,635

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to February 9.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922-23	1921-22	1913-14[1]
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,083,874	954,254	2,517,074
France	483,070	441,882	889,745
Germany	609,200	784,272	2,079,652
Italy	328,422	241,689	308,269
Japan	337,562	615,938	273,233
China	10,000	68,048	757
Spain	178,162	190,162	194,067
Belgium	131,676	105,540	125,039
Other countries	159,517	135,589	170,320
Total	3,323,483	3,537,374	6,558,156

[1] Exports for 1913-14 are for the period Aug. 1 to Feb. 6.

Exports for the week ending Feb. 9, amounted to 73,296 bales, compared with 132,322 bales the previous week, 81,385 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 207,931 bales for the week ending Feb. 6, 1914.

Receipts from August 1 to February 9 and Stocks on February 9 at 10 Designated Spot Markets.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts. 1922-23	Receipts. 1921-22	Stocks. 1923	Stocks. 1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1000 bales.*
Norfolk	233	247	102	134
Augusta	223	250	60	129
Savannah	293	474	58	145
Montgomery	54	44	16	30
New Orleans	994	763	200	293
Memphis	889	672	133	227
Little Rock	163	144	51	63
Dallas	56	148	14	50
Houston	2,509	2,023	274	298
Galveston	2,067	1,818	326	321
Total	7,481	6,583	1,234	1,690

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on Feb. 9 and on the Corresponding Day in Previous years.

At—	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	878	299	870	640	550	439
Manchester	45	52	133	93	54	45
Continent	1,040	166	461	489	627	394
Total	1,963	517	1,484	1,222	1,231	898

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	29½
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to 1½ ins.	30
Middling to Strict Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to 1½ ins.	31
Middling, 1½ ins.	30
Middling, full 1½ ins.	30
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling to Strict Middling, 1 in.	29
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	29
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	30
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins.	29
Strict Low Middling, full 1½ ins.	32

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 28½¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on Feb. 10, 1923, and 16½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 16¾¢ at Memphis on Feb. 11, 1922.

Lengths.	New Orleans. 1923	New Orleans. 1922	Memphis. 1923	Memphis. 1922
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	100	225	50	175
1⅛ ins.	250	600	150	525
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	400	1,000	300	825
1¼ ins.	450	1,400	450	1,125
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins.	550	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins.	700	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Feb. 9, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1

grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 37½¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 35½¢ for No. 2, and 34¢ for No. 3.

Figures on World's Cotton Supply.

The Department of Commerce estimates that the total world's supply of American cotton on July 31, 1923, will be 2,775,000 bales of 478 lbs. net weight. These figures were made public in a report issued on Feb. 9, which showed also that on July 31, 1922, the world's stock of American cotton was 5,123,000 bales and world stocks of all kinds of cotton (including American) were 9,536,000 bales.

Adding this season's estimated production of 9,964,000 bales of American cotton and 17,664,000 bales of all kinds makes a total supply for the season 1922–23 of 15,087,000 bales of American and 27,200,000 bales of all kinds. This is less than the supply for 1921–22 by about 2,218,000 bales of American and 2,293,000 bales of all kinds of cotton. Subtracting the estimated consumption for the year 1922–23 of 12,312,000 bales of American and 20,579,000 of all kinds of cotton leaves an indicated carryover on July 31, 1923, of only 2,775,000 bales of American and 6,621,000 of all kinds. That is, the stocks of American cotton will have diminished over 6,500,000 bales and stocks of all kinds over 8,000,000 bales within only two years and will have reached an abnormally low total.

World's Supply and Distribution of Cotton, 1921–22, with Estimates for 1922–23.

Items.	American.	All kinds.
	Bales.[1]	*Bales.*[1]
Stocks, Aug. 1, 1921	9,351,000	14,752,000
Production (commercial cotton[2]), 1921	7,954,000	14,741,000
Total supply, 1921–22	17,305,000	29,493,000
Consumption, 1921–22	12,293,000	20,047,000
Stocks, July 31, 1922[3]	5,123,000	9,536,000
Production (commercial cotton), 1922	[4] 9,964,000	17,664,000
Total supply, 1922–23	15,087,000	27,200,000
Consumption, 1922–23 (estimate)	12,312,000	20,579,000
Apparent stocks, July 31, 1923 (by deduction)	2,775,000	6,621,000

[1] Bales of 478 lbs. net.
[2] This represents actual crops except in China and India, where the cotton that enters into household consumption is excluded from the total as being of little commercial interest.
[3] Total compiled from actual stocks reported in different parts of the world. The apparent stocks, arrived at by deducting the consumption from the total supply, were 5,012,000 bales of American and 9,446,000 bales of all kinds.
[4] Subject to revision when the final ginning returns are received.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending— Feb. 3, 1923. Car lots.	Feb. 3, 1923. Wagon lots.	Feb. 4, 1922. Car lots.	Feb. 4, 1922. Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$58	$48	$37	$30
Raleigh, N. C.	54	50	36	34
New Bern, N. C.	52	50	35	30
Charleston, S. C.	56	51	.....	.....
Kingstree, S. C.	54	49	39	36
New Orleans, La.	[1] 50	47	36	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	[1] 55	50	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	59	56	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	55	50	38	36
Little Rock, Ark.	52	45	35	32
Fort Smith, Ark.	.....	40	33	30
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45	.....	30

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Foreign Markets

GERMANY'S IMPORTS OF CORN MAY BE MATERIALLY REDUCED

Potatoes Will Again Be Used in Manufacture of Alcohol Thus Superseding Use of Corn.

Exports of American corn to Germany, which amounted to more than 30,000,000 bus. in 1922, may be materially reduced this year because of the large potato crop harvested in that country last year. It is estimated that in the latter part of 1922 Germany used 75% of the corn imports in the production of alcohol since the German Government had limited the quantity of potatoes which could be used for this purpose.

The special representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Berlin reports that in view of the estimated harvest of nearly 1,500,000,000 bus. of potatoes in 1922 the German Ministry of Agriculture has just issued an order which will permit the use of potatoes in the manufacture of 60% of the output of alcohol from agricultural sources instead of only 20% as before.

If the production of agricultural alcohol in 1923 does not exceed the recent estimate of 53,000,000 gals. (2,000,000 hectoliters) it is probable that 32,000,000 gals. will be produced from potatoes, leaving only 21,000,000 gals. to be distilled from other materials, including corn. Even if this amount were produced entirely from corn it would require only about 8,400,000 bus. at the estimated ratio of 2½ gals. of alcohol per bushel of corn.

Since the importation of American corn for other purposes does not normally exceed 6,000,000 bus. it does not seem probable that Germany will require in 1923 more than one-half the quantity imported last year. There is, however, a wide possibility of error in this estimate since not only is the estimate of alcohol production uncertain but there is uncertainty as to the demand for corn for feeding.

In bringing pressure to bear on the German Government for the removal of the restrictions on the use of potatoes in distilleries, the producers have contended that such use does not materially reduce the supply of human food. They claim that not more than 5% of the potato crop can be used in any case in the manufacture of alcohol, and, furthermore, that the increased use of the by-product known as schlempe as a stock food, particularly in the diary industry, is very desirable. From the point

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING DECEMBER, 1921 AND 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat. Dec., 1921.	Wheat. Dec., 1922.	Wheat flour. Dec., 1921.	Wheat flour. Dec., 1922.	Wheat and flour, in terms of wheat. July-Dec., 1921.	Wheat and flour, in terms of wheat. July-Dec., 1922.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Belgium	309,497	345,897	3,358	3,252	12,903,323	7,380,141
Finland	.....	.....	15,181	58,957	1,049,463	1,236,285
France	333,162	1,087,070	114	.....	4,484,631	11,653,812
Germany	238,218	205,116	106,847	142,279	21,940,074	10,171,526
Greece	.....	36,046	1,120	64,319	72,382	1,186,607
Italy	4,399,364	4,038,560	.....	6,642	28,859,440	22,217,159
Netherlands	279,110	750,128	35,739	120,345	18,337,062	12,042,593
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	30,962	81,107	3,018,890	1,677,362
United Kingdom	1,257,801	2,367,119	101,770	303,546	41,633,983	27,099,501
Panama	2	466,135	7,338	6,233	251,819	674,139
Mexico	352,466	54,631	23,010	25,889	2,227,972	969,082
Cuba	76	2,430	72,642	116,335	2,362,456	2,464,591
Brazil	33	.....	26,393	34,423	2,064,838	1,021,334
China	556,188	180,241	14,771	95,441	1,626,809	3,909,065
Hongkong	.....	.....	120,095	47,000	2,875,856	2,341,556
Japan	1,745,113	77,027	119,302	13,723	8,682,926	3,980,139
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	16,313	53,891	678,326	1,049,864
Other countries	980,353	65,894	319,057	326,973	42,090,206	37,910,031
Total	10,451,383	9,676,294	1,014,012	1,500,355	195,160,455	148,984,787

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING DECEMBER, 192

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk. Condensed.	Milk. Evaporated.	Milk. Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	180,000	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727,200	3,000
Germany	523	210	50	.....	110,601	107,465	19,208
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873,504	4,140
United Kingdom	.....	11,500	17	714,790	183,300	2,080,446	137,742
Canada	3,023	67,400	13,495	617,683	351	720	41
Panama	31,808	11,768	19,421	47,760	31,698	157,424	1,460
Mexico	67,121	200	52,591	627,253	68,490	190,737	3,291
Trinidad and Tobago	57,600	.....	6,153	.....	.....	1,320	.....
Cuba	21,778	.....	75,382	903,510	995,674	461,717	10,370
Peru	6,133	.....	2,292	.....	6,148	130,080	2,236
Armenia and Kurdistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,000	.....	.....
British India	.....	.....	962	.....	4,200	55,650	24
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	230,384	.....
China	1,250	.....	16,804	.....	419,400	113,472	2,020
Java and Madura	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500	90,096	.....
Hongkong	538	.....	11,402	.....	451,535	202,776	.....
Japan	1,796	.....	.....	.....	572,010	2,652	80,933
Philippine Islands	30,336	.....	13,886	.....	12,748	540,520	.....
Other countries	139,789	36,890	94,773	49,855	414,022	273,860	22,072
Total:							
Dec., 1922	361,700	127,968	307,328	2,960,851	3,430,077	6,420,023	286,537
Dec., 1921	439,208	190,121	439,389	2,991,824	6,871,977	15,366,224	288,287
Jan.-Dec., 1922	10,937,519	1,843,407	5,006,574	34,620,050	56,804,415	130,692,426	6,190,063
Jan.-Dec., 1921	8,014,737	3,329,049	11,771,971	33,291,287	93,896,226	195,828,594	9,443,348

of view of the American exporter this means that the increased use of potatoes in alcohol production reduces not only the demand for corn for this purpose but also the demand for feeding corn.

It is possible, however, that in their desire for a better market the producers have overestimated the potato harvest. There is an additional motive for exaggeration in the desire of the farmers to show a great surplus of potatoes in order to prevent the German Government from carrying out its announced intention of confiscating a large part of the grain crop at a fixed price.

Exports of Corn to Germany, by Months, 1913, 1921, and 1922.

Month.	1913	1921	1922
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
January	1,629,551	523,512	3,913,954
February	2,490,680	1,102,803	5,388,631
March	1,348,993	1,828,260	5,060,552
April	339,306	1,890,238	5,023,608
May	65,124	1,657,293	1,892,713
June	128,895	2,518,529	2,526,324
July	143,624	579,353	1,737,272
August	65,960	25,711	1,157,214
September	.....	733,325	411,970
October	.....	379,107	1,326,902
November	.....	362,530	1,110,049
December	.....	1,128,628	571,727
Total	6,232,133	12,729,289	30,120,916

Cattle Prices in Argentina Have Advanced in Recent Weeks.

Cattle prices in Buenos Aires improved during the latter part of December. From the middle of November to the middle of December prices were at the lowest point in 13 years. The finest grade chilled beef steers sold for the equivalent of $3.25 per 100 lbs., live weight, compared with an average of $8.89 per 100 lbs. for good beef steers in Chicago. In the last half of December the market was somewhat strong, chilled beef steers selling for the equivalent of about $3.35 per 100 lbs.

Argentine producers are endeavoring to find additional outlets for their frozen and chilled beef which has been largely restricted to the British market since the war. Small consignments have recently been shipped to Germany and France, and in the latter part of November an experimental shipments of 160 tons was consigned to New York.

Turkey Supplies Most of Dates and Figs Imported.

Asiatic Turkey supplies most of the dates imported into the United States, and, together with Greece, supplies at least two-thirds of the figs. In 1921 total imports of dates amounted to 49,000,000 lbs. of which 26,000,000 lbs. or 53% came from Turkey in Asia and over 2,000,000 lbs. from Palestine and Syria. In 1920 Turkey supplied about 75% of the dates imported.

Total imports of figs in 1921 amounted to 38,706,000 lbs. compared with 31,437,000 lbs. in 1920. Of these amounts Greece and Turkey supplied 74% in 1921 and 65% in 1920. Statistics for the first 9 months of 1922 indicate a considerable decrease in the imports of both dates and figs.

The walnut crop of France in 1922 was more than double that of 1921. A consular report places the crop of 1922 at between 105,800,000 and 114,600,000 lbs. as compared with 48,944,000 lbs. in 1921.

LARGE INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF APPLES TO GREAT BRITAIN

Shipments from Far Western States via Panama Canal—Prices Much Below Last Season.

Exports of apples from the United States to Great Britain during October, November, and December of 1922 amounted to 705,782 bbls. compared with 387,372 bbls. during the corresponding period of 1921. Of that quantity 430,932 bbls. (1,292,798 boxes reduced to barrels in the ratio of 3 boxes to 1 bbl.) were furnished by the Far Western States, principally Washington, Oregon, and California. The remainder, 274,849 bbls., was supplied by the Eastern States, principally New York, Virginia, and Maine. Exports to Great Britain during this period constituted 73.3% of the total shipments from the United States.

Although the official export figures for January and the first three weeks of February are not yet available, reports of shipments from the producing sections, particularly of boxed apples from the Northwest, would indicate that the quantities exported will greatly exceed those of January and February last year.

UNITED KINGDOM CHIEF MARKET.

The United Kingdom has always been the chief foreign market for American apples. During the 10 years ending Dec. 31, 1922, the United Kingdom took in quantity an annual average of more than 65% of our total apple exports. The season for American apples in England opens around Sept. 1 and closes about Apr. 30 of the following year. During that period Canadian and American competition is keen. The British trade is supplied mainly through the auction sales and through importers who maintain wholesale houses where fruit is sold at private sale. The important auction points are Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Hull, and Southampton.

The British trade, particularly that of southern England, has always preferred small or medium sized apples. The prices offered for the fancy grades of medium sized fruit are often about as high as those offered for large sizes of Extra Fancy fruit. In boxed stock, sizes ranging from 150's to 175's are the most desired. The most common pack for barreled apples is 2¼ ins. up.

Of the boxed apples the variety having the greatest tonnage is the Yellow Newtown. The Winesap probably ranks second in volume, closely followed by the Jonathan, the Ben Davis and the Spitzenberg. Of the barreled varieties, the York Imperial probably ranks first, followed by the Ben Davis, the Baldwin, and the Yellow Newtown.

Shipment of boxed apples to the United Kingdom via the Panama Canal is a recent development. The first shipment via the canal was made about two years ago. At the present time thousands of boxes are being shipped to England via the canal weekly. The following table gives the exports of apples from the United States to Great Britain during the last three months of 1922 compared with those for the corresponding months of 1921, and for the first two months of 1922:

Months.	1921-22		1922-23	
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Barrels.
October	(1)	84,361	254,458	105,069
November	(1)	143,740	489,850	122,535
December	(1)	159,271	548,490	47,245
January	378,353	10,499	.....	.....
February	273,742	24,308	.....	.....

[1] Boxed apples included with barreled apples prior to January, 1922.

The range in prices received in British markets for American apples this season has been considerably lower than the range of the previous season. The maximum price received for boxed Yellow Newtowns during the week ending Feb. 10, for example, was $3.04 per box compared with a maximum of $3.63 during the week ending Feb. 11, 1922. Winesaps reached only $2.98 per box during the week mentioned compared with $4.12 last year. In general it can be said that the range in boxed apples is 50c–$1 per box lower than the range last year. The range in barreled apples is $3.50–$4.50 per bbl. below the range of last year.

The accompanying table gives the range in prices of all grades of apples of the varieties mentioned sold in the auction markets of Liverpool, Glasgow, and London during the weeks ending Jan. 6, Feb. 3 and Feb. 10

Price Ranges of American Apples on British Markets.

[Prices cover all grades of varieties mentioned.]

Variety.	Week ending Jan. 6.	Week ending Feb. 3.	Week ending Feb. 10.
	Per box.	*Per box.*	*Per box.*
Yellow Newtown	$2.32–3.02	$1.63–3.27	$1.40–3.04
Spitzenberg	1.80–2.91	1.87–2.98	1.87–2.80
Winesap	1.74–2.85	2.10–2.74	2.05–2.98
Delicious	1.63–2.44	1.93–2.57	2.87
King David	1.86–2.09	.....	.....
Jonathan	1.74–2.15	2.10–2.80	2.33–2.68
Rome Beauty	2.15–2.75	2.16–2.68	.....
Ben Davis	1.45–2.21	.....	.....
Stayman Winesap	.....	2.10–2.16	1.99–2.57
	Per bbl.	*Per bbl.*	*Per bbl.*
Yellow Newtown	5.11–7.44	4.67–6.19	4.91–10.88
York Imperial	4.18–6.86	5.14–6.42	4.68–7.84
Ben Davis	5.35–6.20	4.90–6.54	3.74–5.97
Rhode Island Greening	4.88	.....	5.15–5.97
Baldwin	.....	.....	5.61–6.20

[1] This price was realized for one very fine parcel Most of this variety ranged from $4.91 to $7.72 per bbl.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending February 10, 1923.

Variety and grade	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Stayman Winesap:			*Per box.*
Extra Fancy, large sizes.	Washington	Liverpool.	$2.45–$2.57
C grade, small sizes.	.....do.....	...do.....	1.99
Delicious:			
Extra Fancy	.....do.....	...do.....	2.87
Winesap:			
Extra Fancy	.....do.....	...do.....	2.34– 2.81
Fancy, medium sizes.	.....do.....	...do.....	2.34– 2.57
C grade, small sizes.	.....do.....	...do.....	2.05– 2.22
All grades, medium sizes.	.....do.....	Glasgow..	2.46– 2.98
Yellow Newtown:			
Extra Fancy, large sizes.	Oregon.....	Liverpool.	2.22– 3.04
Fancy, medium sizes.	.....do.....	...do.....	1.87– 2.75
C grade, small sizes.	.....do.....	...do.....	1.64– 1.72
All grades, poor condition.	California...	...do.....	1.40– 1.99
All grades	Washington	Glasgow..	2.81– 3.04
Do	Oregon.....	...do.....	2.22– 2.57
York Imperial:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	Virginia....	Liverpool.	4.68– 7.37
Do	.....do.....	Glasgow..	5.15– 7.84
Ben Davis:			
All grades	.....do.....	Liverpool.	3.92– 5.61
Do	New York..	...do.....	3.74– 4.68
Do	.....do.....	Glasgow..	4.09– 5.97
Yellow Newtown:			
All grades	Virginia....	Liverpool.	4.91– 7.72
Do	.....do.....	Glasgow..	[2] 10.88
Rhode Island Greening:			
All grades	New York..	Liverpool.	5.97
Do	.....do.....	Glasgow..	5.15
Baldwins:			
All grades	.....do.....	Liverpool.	5.61– 6.20

[1] Converted at the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 9, when the shilling was worth about 23¢.
[2] This price was realized for only one very fine parcel.

Crop Reports

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

The relative value of farm products, with 1919 represented by 100, fell to 52.1 in 1921, but rose to 60.2 in 1922. For crop value the decline was from 100 in 1919 to 45 in 1921, with a rebound to 58.1 in 1922. For animal value the decline was continuous to 64 in 1922.

Numbers expressing the relative value of farm products from 1913 to 1922 are shown in the first three columns of Table 2.

Prices of farm products as well as those of other commodities have undergone violent changes since 1913, but not along parallel lines. The Department of Agriculture has attempted to determine the relative worth of farm products in terms of the wholesale price level as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics after excluding farm and food products. If the theoretical purchasing power of the crop value of 1913 in terms of the wholesale price level of that year, after excluding farm and food products from that price level, is represented by 100, the purchasing power of the crop value of 1922 was 89.9, or 10.1% below the purchasing power of the crop value of 1913.

Crop-value purchasing power ascended after 1913 to 129.2 in 1919, a gain of 29.2% in six years, but it fell abruptly to 76 in 1920 and to 70.3 in 1921, or to 29.7% below 1913, followed by partial recovery to 89.9 in 1922.

PURCHASING POWER FIGURES.

The theoretical purchasing power of the farm value of animals raised and animal products in terms of the wholesale price of commodities other than farm and food products fell from 100 in 1913 to 88.5 in 1922, while the purchasing power of the farm value of crops fell to 89.9, but in the intermediate years the difference was often more pronounced. By 1917 the value of animals raised and animal products declined in purchasing power to 89.5 at a time when the crop-value purchasing power ascended to 125, but in the next year, 1918, the value of animals raised and animal products rose sharply to 118, while crop value rose slightly to 125.7. The peak year in the purchasing power of animals raised and animal products compared with 1913 was 1918, with its index number of 118, while crop value reached its peak in purchasing power compared with 1913 with an index number of 129.2 in 1919.

After 1918 the purchasing power of the value of animals raised and animal products, expressed in terms of the price level of commodities other than farm and food products, declined from 118.0 in 1918 to 85.2 in 1920 when crop value touched 76. But while crop value fell to 70.3 in 1921, the value of animal products rose to 91.5. In 1922 these two group values were in about the same position in purchasing power relative to 1913—89.9 for crop value and 88.5 for value of animal products.

Computation of change of purchasing power of farm products in terms of the price level, excluding farm and food products from such price level, have been made with 1919 as the base, represented by 100. Crops declined in purchasing power in terms of the price level to 54.5 in 1921, and partially recovered to 69.6 in 1922. Animals raised and animal products fell in purchasing power to 73.7 in 1920, rose to 79.2 in 1921, and again fell to 76.6 in 1922. Relative to purchasing power in 1919, animals raised and animal products have fallen less than crops. Table 2 gives the results of computations with regard

Table 1.—Estimated Value of Farm Products, 1879–1922.

[Values in millions of dollars; i. e., 000,000 omitted.]

Year.	Total gross value.[1]	Crops.		Animal products.	
		Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
1879 (census)	2,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889 (census)	2,460	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	3,961	2,519	63.6	1,442	35.4
1898	4,339	2,760	63.6	1,579	36.4
1899 (census)	4,738	3,020	63.6	1,718	36.4
1900	5,010	3,192	63.7	1,818	36.3
1901	5,302	3,385	63.8	1,917	36.2
1902	5,595	3,578	64.0	2,016	36.0
1903	5,887	3,772	64.1	2,116	35.9
1904	6,122	3,982	65.0	2,140	35.0
1905	6,274	4,013	64.0	2,261	36.0
1906	6,764	4,263	63.0	2,501	37.0
1907	7,488	4,761	63.6	2,727	36.4
1908	7,891	5,098	64.6	2,792	35.4
1909 (census)	8,558	5,487	64.1	3,071	35.9
1910	9,037	5,486	60.7	3,551	39.3
1911	8,819	5,562	63.1	3,257	36.9
1912	9,343	5,842	62.5	3,501	37.5
1913	9,850	6,133	62.3	3,717	37.7
1914	9,895	6,112	61.8	3,783	38.2
1915	10,775	6,907	64.1	3,868	35.9
1916	13,406	9,054	67.5	4,352	32.5
1917	19,331	13,479	69.7	5,852	30.3
1918	22,480	14,331	63.8	8,149	36.2
1919	23,787	15,423	64.8	8,364	35.2
1920	18,328	10,909	59.5	7,419	40.5
1921	12,402	6,934	55.9	5,468	44.1
1922	14,310	8,961	62.6	5,349	37.4

[1] To be read as index numbers.

Table 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE AND THEORETICAL PURCHASING POWER OF FARM PRODUCTS, 1913–1922.

Years.	Index of value of products.			Wholesale price index.[1]	Index of theoretical purchasing power of farm products.		
	Total.	Crops.	Animal products.		Total.	Crops.	Animal products.
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	100.5	99.7	102.3	94.1	106.8	106.0	108.7
1915	109.4	112.6	104.1	97.3	112.4	115.7	107.0
1916	136.1	147.8	117.1	131.8	103.3	112.1	88.8
1917	196.2	219.8	157.4	175.8	111.6	125.0	89.5
1918	228.2	233.7	219.3	185.9	122.8	125.7	118.0
1919	241.5	251.5	225.0	194.7	124.0	129.2	115.6
1920	186.1	177.9	199.6	234.2	79.5	76.0	85.2
1921	125.9	113.1	147.1	160.8	78.4	70.3	91.5
1922	145.3	146.1	143.9	162.6	89.4	89.9	88.5
1919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920	77.1	70.7	88.7	120.3	64.1	58.8	73.7
1921	52.1	45.0	65.4	82.6	63.1	54.5	79.2
1922	60.2	58.1	64.0	83.5	72.1	69.6	76.6

[1] Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers of wholesale prices, but excluding farm and food products.

Table 3.—ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OR GROUPS 1919, 1921, AND 1922.

Animals Raised and Animal Products.

[Values in millions of dollars; i. e. 000,000 omitted.

Products.	1919		1921		1922	
	Value.	Per cent of crop or animal total.	Value.	Per cent of crop or animal total.	Value.	Per cent of crop or animal total.
Animals raised:						
Cattle	1,578	18.9	786	14.4	816	15.3
Horses	146	1.7	156	2.9	135	2.5
Mules	60	.7	32	.6	34	.6
Sheep	135	1.6	68	1.2	74	1.4
Swine	2,230	26.7	1,091	19.9	1,228	23.0
Other	9	.1	4	.1	6	.1
Total animals raised	4,158	49.7	2,137	39.1	2,293	42.9
Bee products	15	.2	10	.2	11	.2
Dairy products:						
Milk sold[1]	1,041	12.4	837	15.3	722	13.5
Milk consumed on farms[1]	818	9.8	730	13.4	635	11.9
Total whole milk at sale price[1]	1,859	22.2	1,567	28.7	1,357	25.4
Butter made	345	4.1	241	4.4	220	4.1
Cheese made	2	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)
Cream sold[3]	109	1.3	81	1.4	70	1.3
Butter fat sold	398	4.8	364	6.7	345	6.4
Buttermilk	14	.2	5	.1	4	.1
Whey	(4)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(2)
Skim milk	233	2.8	92	1.7	93	1.8
Total dairy products	2,960	35.4	2,352	43.0	2,090	39.1
Poultry products:						
Eggs produced	683	8.1	542	10.0	503	9.4
Poultry raised	417	5.0	390	7.0	381	7.1
Total poultry products	1,100	13.1	932	17.0	884	16.5
Wool	128	1.6	36	.7	69	1.3
Other animal products	3	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)
Total animal products	8,364	100.0	5,468	100.0	5,349	100.0
Grand total crops and animal products	23,787	.....	12,402	.....	14,310	.....

[1] Includes milk equivalent of cream for household use.
[2] Less than 0.05 of 1%.
[3] For cream powder and ice cream.
[4] Less than $500,000.

to the theoretical purchasing power of farm products.

The foregoing statements concerning values and purchasing power refer to agriculture as an industry. Index numbers and percentages of change from one year to another apply to the industry and not to the individual farmer or farm. However, reports of the Bureau of the Census show only the small increase of 86,841 farms from 1910 to 1920, or an average of only 8,684 per year, and by inference the index numbers and percentages approximately represent the average individual farm. Values of farm products and the index numbers and percentages derived from such values take no account of actual sales, and the figures should not be understood as representing cash income.

Crop prices when weighted by production increased in 1922 over 1921, although declines occurred in the case of apples and nearly all other fruits, for many of the vegetables, for potatoes and sweet potatoes, for sugar beets, for clover seed, and for rye. On the contrary, prices of animal products generally declined. However, prices of sheep, lambs, and swine increased, while wool prices nearly doubled, all compared with 1921.

Many items and subtotals of estimates of value of farm products in 1919, 1921, and 1922 are shown in Table 3.

The value of the cereals of 1922 was 39.6% of the total crop value, and the total of corn, wheat, cotton, and hay and forage was 61.9%. The corn crop alone was 21.2%, or more than one-fifth. Fruits were 6.8% of the crop total value, and vegetables, including potatoes and sweet potatoes, were 10.7%, thus making fruits and vegetables together 17.5%, or more than one-sixth. Of the total value of animals raised and animal products, the animals raised were 42.9%, the dairy products 39.1%, and the poultry products 16.5%.

Table 3.—ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OR GROUPS, 1919, 1921, AND 1922—Continued.

[Values in millions of dollars; i. e. 000,000 omitted.]

Crops.

Products.	1919		1921		1922	
	Value.	Per cent of crop or animal total.	Value.	Per cent of crop or animal total.	Value.	Per cent of crop or animal total.
Cereals:						
Barley	178	1.2	65	1.0	98	1.1
Corn	3,781	24.4	1,297	18.7	1,900	21.2
Grain sorghums	167	1.1	45	.7	79	.9
Oats	834	5.4	326	4.7	479	5.3
Rice	112	.7	36	.5	42	.5
Rye	101	.7	43	.6	66	.7
Wheat	2,080	13.4	755	10.9	864	9.7
Other	40	.3	18	.2	22	.2
Total cereals	7,293	47.2	2,585	37.3	3,550	39.6
Cotton lint and seed	2,371	15.4	777	11.2	1,370	15.3
Flax, fiber and seed	33	.2	12	.2	26	.3
Fruits and fruit products:						
Apples	261	1.7	166	2.4	202	2.3
Oranges	61	.4	49	.7	62	.7
Peaches	100	.7	52	.7	76	.8
Pears	28	.2	19	.3	20	.2
Strawberries (commercial)	36	.2	42	.6	43	.5
Other	269	1.7	179	2.6	209	2.3
Total fruits and fruit products	755	4.9	507	7.3	612	6.8
Hay and forage	2,161	14.0	1,173	16.9	1,409	15.7
Legume seeds:						
Beans, dry edible	60	.4	26	.4	47	.5
Peanuts	73	.5	33	.5	29	.3
Other	64	.4	50	.7	66	.8
Total legume seeds	197	1.3	109	1.6	142	1.6
Seeds for planting (clover, etc.)	104	.7	40	.6	43	.5
Sugar crops (incl. sirup, but no sugar except maple):						
Maple sirup and sugar	10	.1	6	.1	8	.1
Sorghum sirup	44	.3	29	.4	26	.3
Sugar beets for sugar	75	.5	50	.7	30	.3
Sugar cane and sirup	73	.4	56	.8	50	.6
Total sugar crops	202	1.3	141	2.0	114	1.3
Tobacco	571	3.7	213	3.1	306	3.4
Vegetables:						
Potatoes	515	3.3	398	5.7	263	2.9
Sweet potatoes	130	.9	87	1.2	84	.9
Truck crops (commercial)—						
Asparagus	5	(1)	9	.1	7	.1
Beans, snap	8	(1)	11	.2	12	.1
Cabbage	22	.1	17	.3	14	.2
Cantaloupes	11	.1	15	.2	28	.3
Celery	9	.1	9	.1	12	.1
Cucumbers	9	.1	15	.2	13	.1
Lettuce	9	.1	15	.2	17	.2
Onions	21	.1	19	.3	16	.2
Peas, green	7	(1)	12	.2	14	.2
Tomatoes	39	.3	23	.3	36	.4
Watermelons	10	.1	12	.2	13	.1
Other	43	.3	29	.4	38	.5
Total truck crops	193	1.3	186	2.7	220	2.5
Farm garden crops	345	2.2	310	4.5	391	4.4
Total vegetables	1,183	7.7	981	14.1	958	10.7
Farm-forest products	394	2.6	271	3.9	305	3.4
Other crops	159	1.0	125	1.8	126	1.4
Total crops	15,423	100.0	6,934	100.0	8,961	100.0

[1] Less than 0.05 of 1%.

Time of Issuance and Scope of March Crop Report.

On Thursday, Mar. 8, at 2.15 p. m., the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, will issue a report relating mainly to stocks of grain in farmers' hands. The report will give an estimate of the amount of wheat, corn, oats, and barley of the 1922 crop on farms in the United States on Mar. 1, the proportion of each of these crops which will be shipped out of the counties where grown, and the percentage of the 1922 corn crop which was of merchantable quality. Detailed estimates, by States, will be published in Weather, Crops, and Markets.

A supplemental report will be issued on Mar. 8, or the day after, giving comparative data of land values.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF DATES OF ISSUANCE OF CROP REPORTS, 1923.

Mar. 8, Thursday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
Apr. 9, Monday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
May 8, Tuesday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
June 1, Friday, 11.00 a. m., cotton report.
June 8, Friday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
July 2, Monday, 12.30 p. m., cotton report.
July 9, Monday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
Aug. 1, Wednesday, 11.00 a. m., cotton report.
Aug. 8, Wednesday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
Aug. 31, Friday, 11.00 a. m., cotton report.
Sept. 10, Monday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
Oct. 2, Tuesday, 11.00 a. m., cotton report.
Oct. 9, Tuesday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
Nov. 8, Thursday, 2.15 p. m., general report.
Dec. 12, Wednesday, 2.00 p. m., cotton report.
Dec. 17, Monday, 4.00 p. m., general report.
Dec. 19, Wednesday, 2.15 p. m., general report.

The time is eastern standard, which is that of Washington, D. C.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF WOOL, 1919-1922.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

State.	1919	1920	1921	1922
Maine	725	760	600	589
New Hampshire	180	182	161	128
Vermont	438	430	365	312
Massachusetts	90	95	102	102
Rhode Island	15	14	18	19
Connecticut	56	63	60	54
New York	3,351	3,291	2,941	2,882
New Jersey	58	60	55	55
Pennsylvania	3,444	3,382	3,403	3,437
Delaware	16	17	13	12
Maryland	551	562	440	449
Virginia	1,520	1,596	1,541	1,607
West Virginia	2,600	2,500	2,300	2,346
North Carolina	380	420	395	395
South Carolina	103	101	97	102
Georgia	167	165	160	157
Florida	162	157	150	157
Ohio	15,265	14,500	13,200	13,396
Indiana	4,069	3,654	3,458	3,527
Illinois	4,183	3,974	3,496	3,426
Michigan	7,836	8,385	7,714	7,868
Wisconsin	3,310	3,219	2,701	2,446
Minnesota	3,054	2,660	2,340	2,457
Iowa	5,682	5,966	5,369	5,208
Missouri	7,706	7,552	5,202	5,098
North Dakota	1,826	1,899	1,633	1,715
South Dakota	5,222	4,804	4,324	4,021
Nebraska	1,730	1,886	1,641	1,395
Kansas	1,754	2,087	1,878	1,690
Kentucky	3,211	3,000	2,600	2,678
Tennessee	1,483	1,462	1,320	1,294
Alabama	255	292	189	185
Mississippi	500	475	470	446
Louisiana	600	600	508	525
Texas	14,986	18,200	18,000	19,300
Oklahoma	526	477	482	458
Arkansas	375	394	355	344
Montana	18,267	16,000	16,400	15,416
Wyoming	26,000	21,000	23,684	22,500
Colorado	7,332	6,888	6,839	6,976
New Mexico	11,600	10,600	10,100	9,600
Arizona	5,400	4,800	5,616	6,000
Utah	17,000	16,150	16,500	15,984
Nevada	7,750	7,500	7,000	6,580
Idaho	22,145	18,650	16,800	15,000
Washington	5,779	5,201	4,421	4,112
Oregon	16,039	14,435	14,435	12,992
California	15,217	14,300	14,070	13,455
United States	249,958	235,005	225,546	219,095
Pulled wool	48,500	42,900	48,500	42,000

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES LED IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS

South's Share of Crop Value Was 39 Per Cent of National Total—New England States Last.

Crops raised in the West North Central States in 1922 had a value of $2,079,000,000, an amount equal to 23.2% of the total crop value of $8,961,000,000 ascribed to the entire country, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The East North Central States were second with 16.6% of the national total.

The West South Central States are a little lower with 15.6% of the total, followed by the South Atlantic division with 13.0%, the East South Central with 10.5%, the Pacific with 7.5%, the Middle Atlantic with 6.9%, the Mountain with 4.5%, and the New England with 2.2%.

The South's crop production in 1922 reached a total value of $3,506,000,000, or 39.1% of the total for the United States. This value was almost as great as the value placed on the crops produced in the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, embraced in the two east and west subdivisions of the North Central States, which was $3,565,000,000, or 39.8% of the national total. The two divisions that constitute what is popularly called the East had a crop production valued at $812,000,000, or 9.1% of the national total.

In value of animals raised and animal products produced in 1922, the West North Central States again lead with a valuation of $1,613,000,000, or 30.2% of the total of all divisions, $5,349,000,000. The combination of this division with the East North Central States gave a value of $2,917,000,000, or 54.6% of the national value of animals and animal products. The percentage for the South was 22.2%, and for the East 12.5%, of the national total.

Details of estimates by geographic divisions and States for 1921 and 1922 are shown in Table 1, and percentages for geographic divisions are shown in Table 2.

Table 1.—ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, IN 1921 AND 1922.

State and geographic division.	Crops.		Animal products.		Total.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	1,000 dols.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*
Maine	72,700	41,200	37,600	36,200	109,700	77,400
New Hampshire	24,300	20,400	19,800	19,400	44,100	39,800
Vermont	44,200	44,200	39,700	38,800	83,900	83,000
Massachusetts	53,600	46,500	39,600	38,700	93,200	85,200
Rhode Island	4,400	3,900	5,900	5,800	10,300	9,700
Connecticut	51,700	38,500	24,300	23,800	76,000	62,300
New York	294,600	291,800	262,400	256,700	557,000	548,500
New Jersey	57,500	58,800	35,500	34,800	93,000	93,600
Pennsylvania	245,900	266,300	218,200	213,400	464,100	479,700
Delaware	11,700	15,500	7,200	7,100	18,900	22,600
District of Columbia	1,100	1,100	200	200	1,300	1,300
Maryland	52,300	68,100	37,500	36,600	89,800	104,700
Virginia	144,200	180,800	95,100	93,000	239,300	273,800
West Virginia	62,800	69,900	53,900	52,700	116,700	122,600
North Carolina	272,900	361,000	68,600	67,100	341,500	428,100
South Carolina	155,700	171,500	34,000	33,200	189,700	204,700
Georgia	186,600	223,700	66,700	65,300	253,300	289,000
Florida	54,500	74,000	13,800	13,500	68,300	87,500
Ohio	229,500	296,200	278,800	272,700	508,300	568,900
Indiana	179,600	238,200	239,400	234,200	419,000	472,400
Illinois	320,800	442,100	369,200	361,200	690,000	803,300
Michigan	198,700	225,700	165,300	161,600	364,000	387,300
Wisconsin	238,500	283,800	280,000	273,900	518,500	557,700
Minnesota	226,900	300,100	192,300	188,100	419,200	488,200
Iowa	276,400	479,300	487,300	476,700	763,700	956,000
Missouri	209,900	291,100	333,100	325,900	543,000	617,000
North Dakota	159,100	238,400	58,300	57,000	217,400	295,400
South Dakota	124,000	191,200	88,000	86,100	212,000	277,300
Nebraska	199,100	273,900	233,100	228,000	423,200	501,900
Kansas	245,100	305,300	257,100	251,500	502,200	556,800
Kentucky	162,600	231,200	130,700	127,900	293,300	359,100
Tennessee	167,600	229,100	134,500	131,600	302,100	360,700
Alabama	159,300	242,900	52,700	51,600	212,000	294,500
Mississippi	157,900	238,600	50,400	49,300	208,300	287,900
Louisiana	110,900	146,700	22,700	22,200	133,600	168,900
Texas	459,300	755,000	252,000	246,500	711,300	1,001,500
Oklahoma	180,700	251,600	136,100	133,100	316,800	384,700
Arkansas	163,600	245,700	61,500	60,200	225,100	305,900
Montana	81,100	92,500	62,700	61,300	143,800	153,800
Wyoming	23,100	25,100	33,400	32,600	56,500	57,700
Colorado	93,700	111,700	86,300	84,500	180,000	196,200
New Mexico	30,300	19,100	30,200	29,600	60,500	48,700
Arizona	22,300	28,400	15,200	14,900	37,500	43,300
Utah	28,600	34,800	26,000	25,400	54,600	60,200
Nevada	8,700	11,300	11,000	10,700	19,700	22,000
Idaho	75,600	77,600	46,600	45,600	122,200	123,200
Washington	173,600	142,200	60,200	58,800	233,800	201,000
Oregon	95,200	93,600	63,200	61,800	158,400	155,400
California	350,400	441,400	151,700	148,400	502,100	589,800
New England	250,900	194,700	166,300	162,700	417,200	357,400
Middle Atlantic	598,600	616,900	516,100	504,900	1,114,100	1,121,800
South Atlantic	941,800	1,165,600	377,000	368,700	1,318,800	1,534,300
East North Central	1,167,100	1,485,000	1,332,700	1,303,600	2,499,800	2,789,600
West North Central	1,431,500	2,079,300	1,649,200	1,613,300	3,080,700	3,692,600
East South Central	647,400	941,800	368,300	360,400	1,015,700	1,302,200
West South Central	914,500	1,399,000	472,300	462,000	1,386,800	1,861,000
Mountain	363,400	400,500	311,400	304,600	674,800	705,100
Pacific	619,200	677,200	275,100	269,000	894,300	946,200
United States	6,933,800	8,961,000	5,468,400	5,349,200	12,402,200	14,310,200

Table 2.—Percentage of the Estimated Value of Farm Products in Each Geographic Division, 1922.

Geographic division.	Crops.	Animal products.	Total.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
New England	2.2	3.1	2.5
Middle Atlantic	6.9	9.4	7.9
South Atlantic	13.0	6.9	10.7
East North Central	16.6	24.4	19.5
West North Central	23.2	30.2	25.8
East South Central	10.5	6.7	9.1
West South Central	15.6	8.6	13.0
Mountain	4.5	5.7	4.9
Pacific	7.5	5.0	6.6
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0

Transportation Costs on Arizona Cantaloupes.

Few persons realize the length of time required for a western fruit train to reach the large markets of the Middle West and the East, and not many appreciate the extent to which freight and refrigeration charges enter into the final cost to the consumer.

A study has been made of the transportation charges and running schedule of trains hauling cantaloupes from the Salt River Valley of Arizona to important consuming centers during the 1922 season, and the essential facts are presented in the table below. The freight rates and refrigeration charges are given only as a matter of information and not as a basis for possible adjustment of claims with carriers.

The weight of a standard crate of cantaloupes is figured as 68 lbs., a pony crate 57 lbs., and flat crates 28 lbs. A carload is assumed to be about 336 standard crates, 345 ponys, or 720 flats. The time of delivery shows the number of days normally required last season to deliver a car from Phoenix, Ariz., to the different markets listed. The range of wholesale prices in middle western markets was $2–$3 per standard crate, and in the East $2–$3.50 per crate.

Destination.	Morning of delivery.	Freight per 100 lbs.	Refrigeration costs per car.	Total freight and refrigeration costs per crate.		
				Standards.	Ponys.	Flats.
Baltimore	9th–10th	$1.75	$140	$1.61	$1.39	$.68
Boston	10th–11th	1.75	145	1.62	1.40	.69
Buffalo	8th–9th	1.73	135	1.58	1.37	.67
Chicago	7th–8th	1.46	125	1.36	1.18	.58
Cincinnati	8th–9th	1.65	135	1.52	1.32	.65
Cleveland	8th–9th	1.73	135	1.58	1.37	.67
Columbus	8th–9th	1.73	135	1.58	1.37	.67
Detroit	8th–9th	1.65	135	1.52	1.32	.65
Denver	4th–6th	1.34	110	1.24	1.07	.53
Indianapolis	7th–8th	1.65	130	1.51	1.31	.64
Kansas City	4th–6th	1.39	120	1.30	1.13	.55
Minneapolis	7th–8th	1.46	125	1.36	1.18	.58
New Orleans	7th–8th	1.46	130	1.38	1.20	.59
New York	9th–10th	1.75	140	1.61	1.39	.68
Philadelphia	9th–10th	1.75	140	1.61	1.39	.68
Pittsburgh	8th–9th	1.73	135	1.58	1.37	.67
St. Louis	6th–7th	1.46	125	1.36	1.18	.58

Area of Cultivated Land in England and Wales About Normal.

The area of cultivated land in England and Wales is now about the same as the prewar area but permanent pastures are less extensive. The area of cultivated land has been decreasing since 1918 when it amounted to 12,399,000 acres. It now amounts to 11,311,900 acres as compared with 11,335,000 acres in 1912. Permanent pastures now occupy 14,715,000 acres as compared with 14,589,000 acres in 1918 and 15,839,000 acres in 1912.

Value of Products of Farm Dairy Industry in 1922 was $2,090,455,000.

The value of dairy products in 1922 is estimated to have been $2,090,455,000 at farm prices. Although the quantity of milk produced and the quantity of some milk products manufactured have increased since 1919, the price changes have been such that the total value of the products of this farm industry has fluctuated from $2,960,000,000 in 1919 to $3,018,000,000 in 1920, to $2,352,000,000 in 1921, and to $2,090,455,000 in 1922.

Crops reached their price peak in 1919, but most dairy products reached their peak in 1920. The farm price of whole milk averaged 29.24¢ per gal. in 1919, 30.10¢ in 1920, 22.19¢ in 1921, and 19.09¢ in 1922, and the farm butter price rose from 50.35¢ per lb. in 1919 to 54.25¢ in 1920, followed by declines to 37.16¢ in 1921, and then to 35.23¢ in 1922.

Whole milk sold from farms and consumed on farms had a value of $1,357,000,000 in 1922, or 65% of the total value of all dairy products of the farm. It was valued at $1,911,000,000 in 1920.

Four items—milk consumed on farms, buttermilk, whey, and skim milk—have been added to the 1920 census list of dairy products, and the value of these four items in 1922 was 54% greater than the total of the census items for the same year. Estimates of the production of some of the items have been slightly revised for 1919–1921. The record of prices and values for the four years 1919–1922 is given in the accompanying table.

FARM VALUE AND PRICE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ON FARMS, 1919–1922.

Product.	Value.				Price per unit.				Unit.
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1919	1920	1921	1922	
	1,000 dols.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	
Milk sold [1]	1,041,236	1,033,008	836,868	721,677	29.24	30.10	22.19	19.09	Gallon.
Milk consumed on farm [1]	817,938	878,062	730,564	635,573	29.24	30.10	22.19	19.09	Gallon.
Total whole milk [1]	1,859,174	1,911,070	1,567,432	1,357,250	29.24	30.10	22.19	19.09	Gallon.
Butter made	344,877	366,174	241,560	220,187	50.35	54.25	37.16	35.23	Pound.
Cheese made	2,376	2,334	1,639	1,175	36.00	37.06	27.32	23.50	Pound.
Cream sold [2]	109,359	116,588	80,579	70,274	136.00	140.00	103.20	88.90	Gallon.
Butter fat sold	398,003	404,384	364,180	344,285	57.00	58.68	43.26	37.22	Pound.
Buttermilk	13,402	11,754	4,644	4,292	77.65	69.10	28.35	27.25	100 lbs.
Whey	231	196	77	61	38.83	34.55	14.18	13.63	100 lbs.
Skim milk from butter made, cream sold, and butter fat sold	233,012	205,480	91,700	92,931	77.65	69.10	28.35	27.25	100 lbs.
Total	2,960,434	3,017,980	2,351,809	2,090,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes milk equivalent of cream for household use.
[2] For cream powder and ice cream.

Farm Value of Chickens and Eggs Placed at $854,207,000.

The combined values of chickens raised and eggs produced on farms during 1922 amounted to $854,207,000, according to the estimate made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About 543,000,000 chickens were raised on farms in 1922, with a farm value of $354,199,000, and about 1,962,356,000 doz. eggs were produced on farms, valued at $500,008,000. Expressed in individual eggs instead of in dozens, the chicken egg production on farms in 1922 was nearly 24,000,000,000 eggs.

Not all of the 1,962,356,000 doz. chicken eggs produced were consumed as food, nor were all of those consumed as food utilized as eggs apart from other materials. There was consumption in industries, some of whose products were not for food, there was some degree of spoilage, and perhaps 113,000,000 doz. eggs were required for producing the chickens that were raised.

The farm price of chickens raised reached its peak in 1920, with an average of about 86.5¢ per fowl, followed by a decline to 71¢ in 1921, and to 65¢ in 1922. Similarly, the farm price of chicken eggs fell from the average of 44.4¢ per doz. in 1920 to 29.3¢ in 1921, and to 25.5¢ in 1922.

It is estimated that 412,000,000 chickens were on farms on Jan. 1, 1922, a time of the year when the number of chicks was at low ebb.

Details of the department's estimates for each of the four years, 1919–1922 are shown in the accompanying table.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CHICKENS AND EGGS ON FARMS, 1919–1922.

Year.	Chickens on hand Jan. 1.	Chickens raised during year.	Av. farm price per chicken raised.	Total value of chickens raised.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*
1919	347,278,000	[1] 473,301,959	[1] 81.61	[1] 386,261,729
1920	[1] 359,537,127	490,049,000	86.47	423,745,000
1921	385,783,000	510,000,000	71.03	362,253,000
1922	412,000,000	543,000,000	65.23	354,199,000

Year.	Chicken eggs produced during year.	Av. farm price of chicken eggs per dozen.	Total value of chicken eggs produced.	Total value of chickens raised and chicken eggs produced.
	Dozen.	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1919	[1] 1,654,044,932	41.03	678,654,636	1,064,916,365
1920	1,712,475,000	44.37	759,825,000	1,182,570,000
1921	1,837,486,000	29.31	538,567,000	900,820,000
1922	1,962,356,000	25.48	500,008,000	854,207,000

[1] From Bureau of the Census. The other numbers of the table are estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cane Sirup Production in 1922 Nearly the Same as in 1921.

Production of cane sirup from the sugar-cane crop of 1922 is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be 41,141,000 gals., which is 26,000 gals. less than the production from the previous crop. This includes the sugar-cane sirup produced in the eight Southern States which grow that crop, but does not include molasses produced as a by-product of sugar. Sorghum sirup, which is a different product, also is excluded.

The total acreage of sugar cane in these eight States in 1922 is estimated at 521,000 acres, of which 212,800 acres were used for sirup. The rest of the crop was used for sugar or chewing or will be used for planting new acreage.

Comparative figures by States for three years are given in the tables below:

Area of Sugar Cane,[1] 1920–1922.

State.	Total.			Harvested for sirup.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
S. C.	8,200	8,700	9,600	7,800	8,200	8,900
Ga.	53,100	61,000	50,000	44,100	45,000	40,000
Fla.	28,000	34,000	29,000	24,000	30,000	24,000
Ala.	55,000	71,000	79,000	42,000	60,000	69,000
Miss.	33,100	39,200	37,000	28,300	33,700	32,000
La.	268,300	294,500	294,000	18,300	18,900	21,600
Tex.	16,400	18,000	18,800	7,100	12,000	14,200
Ark.	3,200	3,000	3,600	2,500	2,400	3,100
Total	465,300	529,400	521,000	174,100	210,200	212,800

[1] Sorghum cane, which is sometimes confused with sugar cane, is not included.

Production of Cane Sirup,[1] 1920–1922.

State.	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 gals.	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*
South Carolina	858	1,107	1,288
Georgia	9,697	7,335	7,040
Florida	6,110	6,300	4,800
Alabama	7,665	8,760	11,937
Mississippi	7,358	7,582	7,040
Louisiana	4,640	6,454	6,020
Texas	2,215	3,192	2,485
Arkansas	437	437	531
Total	38,980	41,167	41,141

[1] The production of molasses (a by-product of sugar) in Louisiana is estimated at 20,420,000 gals. for 1922, compared with 25,423,000 gals. in 1921 and 16,857,000 gals. in 1920.

Western New York Onion Market Dull; Recent Prices Show Declines.

The f. o. b. market on onions at western New York shipping points has shown gradual declines recently, according to reports of the Rochester representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As a rule, onions alternate with a year of high prices and then a year of low prices. For a while, however, it looked as though this would not hold good in western New York. Prices advanced steadily before Christmas until shippers were holding 100-lb. sacks of No. 1 medium-size Yellows at $2.75–$3. carloads f. o. b. usual terms. Shippers were of the opinion that storage holdings were relatively light and the market was due for an advance. Then came a time in January when onions moved very poorly in the big markets and this situation was soon felt at shipping points. Along with this came the realization that storage holdings were heavier than at first anticipated. With practically no demand, shippers became willing to lower prices in order to make sales. About Feb. 9 the f. o. b. price was $2.25–$2.50 per sack, with the demand slow and the market dull.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS JANUARY 15, 1922 AND 1923.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Turkeys, per lb.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bbl.		Apples. Per bbl.		Beans. Dry, per bu.		Beans. Soy, per bu.		Cowpeas, per bu.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	7.60	8.90	6.50	7.00	9.60	10.20	5.10	6.40	9.10	10.50	.....	.....	19	31	50.00	63.00	148	124	1.25	1.31	3.95	3.50	5.00	5.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	7.20	8.10	4.00	4.80	8.40	9.20	3.70	5.80	7.70	11.00	.....	.....	20	37	64.00	61.00	118	129	2.60	1.88	6.50	4.25	4.00	4.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	8.10	9.30	5.20	5.50	11.30	11.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.0	42.0	.....	.....	79.00	76.00	.....	.....	2.50	1.72	7.25	4.21	4.10	5.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	9.50	9.60	5.50	5.70	10.40	11.00	4.20	6.00	8.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	97.00	150	150	2.50	1.89	8.00	5.69	3.80	5.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	9.00	9.00	.....	.....	10.70	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.00	86.60	.....	.....	2.30	1.42	7.30	5.00	4.10	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	7.60	9.00	4.90	5.50	10.40	10.70	3.90	5.60	9.00	11.90	43.0	43.5	20	34	71.00	68.60	131	128	2.10	1.10	6.00	3.80	2.95	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	9.20	10.00	.....	.....	11.60	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.0	38.0	.....	.....	80.00	79.00	145	147	2.90	1.41	8.50	4.90	3.00	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	8.20	9.40	6.40	7.30	10.20	10.60	5.00	6.50	8.70	11.20	46.0	46.0	20	36	65.00	65.80	125	124	2.50	1.13	7.50	3.82	3.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	8.20	10.20	6.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	71.60	85	75	.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	8.00	9.20	6.00	7.00	10.40	11.00	4.60	5.40	8.70	11.50	42.0	42.0	21	37	65.00	63.00	95	95	2.62	.96	8.00	3.25	4.00	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	7.90	8.80	5.10	6.00	8.60	9.30	4.10	5.40	7.90	10.00	36.0	36.0	19	38	46.00	43.70	88	89	2.85	1.23	8.30	4.00	3.30	4.10	2.30	2.56	2.40	2.20
West Virginia	7.60	8.60	5.50	6.30	7.70	9.00	4.40	5.50	7.00	10.00	31.0	33.0	23	33	51.00	48.00	99	107	3.20	1.39	8.00	4.11	4.00	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	9.60	10.20	4.80	5.30	6.00	6.80	5.40	6.70	6.80	8.10	30.0	31.0	20	31	45.50	44.00	103	112	2.90	1.45	9.00	4.38	3.65	3.84	2.08	1.96	2.15	2.07
South Carolina	8.00	8.70	4.00	4.00	5.30	5.00	6.70	7.00	8.00	8.00	25.0	28.0	.....	.....	40.00	36.60	86	86	.....	1.70	.....	5.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	1.77	1.78
Georgia	6.00	7.30	3.50	3.30	5.00	5.00	5.10	6.10	6.60	7.50	27.0	28.0	14	30	30.00	29.80	80	90	2.00	1.53	.....	.....	2.40	3.58	2.00	2.61	1.55	1.73
Florida	5.70	7.00	4.00	4.60	5.50	6.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	7.00	31.0	36.0	.....	.....	60.00	61.00	120	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.30
Ohio	7.50	8.20	5.60	6.80	9.10	10.00	4.00	6.10	8.80	11.70	36.0	35.0	23	43	61.00	61.20	110	95	2.53	1.59	7.48	4.82	3.09	4.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	7.40	8.00	5.30	6.30	8.20	9.80	3.50	4.50	8.40	11.00	29.0	31.0	18	32	49.00	54.00	92	84	2.83	1.76	7.41	4.73	3.05	4.77	2.17	2.19	1.67	2.00
Illinois	7.00	7.80	5.30	6.40	7.70	9.00	4.30	5.70	8.20	10.60	32.0	30.0	16	30	53.00	58.20	88	85	2.83	1.74	8.88	4.50	3.04	4.66	1.67	2.00	1.64	1.64
Michigan	7.20	7.90	5.10	5.60	8.90	10.10	4.60	6.50	9.50	12.00	31.0	29.3	21	38	56.00	58.00	108	110	2.25	1.15	7.75	3.47	2.30	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	6.60	7.70	3.90	4.30	7.10	8.00	3.90	5.50	8.10	10.50	32.0	30.5	19	35	52.50	59.30	99	110	2.62	1.63	8.30	5.30	3.01	4.00	1.90	2.97	.....	.....
Minnesota	6.50	7.60	4.20	4.70	6.40	7.30	4.00	6.00	7.70	11.00	27.0	27.0	14	29	49.00	50.70	96	88	2.90	2.70	8.70	6.75	3.25	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	6.80	7.70	5.80	7.00	7.20	8.20	4.40	6.40	8.40	11.00	32.0	28.0	17	34	56.00	61.40	95	97	3.26	1.63	8.96	4.30	3.42	4.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	6.80	7.60	5.10	6.40	6.80	7.90	4.40	6.00	8.00	10.20	32.0	28.0	15	32	45.00	45.00	57	52	2.55	1.10	7.25	3.50	3.40	5.70	2.20	2.35	2.10	2.20
North Dakota	5.90	6.80	4.00	5.10	5.80	6.80	4.30	5.70	6.60	9.50	25.0	27.7	15	32	43.00	45.90	65	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	6.40	7.40	4.80	5.60	6.40	7.80	4.30	6.10	7.80	11.00	27.0	25.6	13	37	50.00	59.10	63	71	.....	2.50	.....	5.25	3.60	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	6.30	7.40	5.20	6.50	6.40	7.50	5.40	6.60	8.70	11.00	24.0	24.5	.....	.....	56.00	57.70	74	68	2.50	1.53	7.50	4.00	3.50	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	6.40	7.30	5.20	6.00	6.40	7.40	5.50	6.90	8.80	11.50	30.0	25.8	.....	.....	48.00	51.70	60	57	3.15	1.60	9.50	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	7.30	8.10	5.20	5.70	7.20	8.20	3.20	4.60	6.70	9.30	30.0	27.3	17	28	42.00	41.00	70	76	2.95	2.00	8.70	4.80	3.45	4.80	2.70	3.00	2.60	2.40
Tennessee	7.00	7.90	3.70	4.70	5.20	5.80	3.70	5.10	6.00	8.40	26.0	26.3	16	26	36.00	34.50	78	83	2.95	1.60	8.00	5.25	3.55	4.50	2.20	2.30	1.85	2.00
Alabama	6.20	7.10	3.10	3.00	4.60	4.70	5.20	6.00	7.80	8.30	25.0	28.6	13	25	32.00	32.00	75	77	2.27	2.50	.....	.....	2.41	3.30	1.84	2.20	1.43	1.83
Mississippi	6.50	7.20	2.80	3.00	4.50	4.30	4.70	4.60	5.50	6.80	28.0	27.8	10	21	31.00	27.80	72	67	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	1.80
Louisiana	6.80	7.20	4.50	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.0	30.4	13	23	42.60	41.20	88	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.14	2.45
Texas	5.80	7.10	3.80	4.10	4.60	5.10	4.20	6.50	5.00	8.50	26.0	22.3	17	39	43.00	38.90	64	67	.....	2.20	.....	.....	4.00	5.30	.....	2.20	1.58	1.97
Oklahoma	6.20	7.00	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.00	3.70	.....	.....	.....	27.0	25.3	.....	.....	45.00	44.00	57	50	2.15	1.56	.....	.....	2.90	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	6.00	6.80	3.10	3.40	5.00	4.90	3.40	5.80	5.00	6.30	27.0	24.9	12	25	33.00	28.60	61	59	2.16	1.50	.....	4.25	3.30	4.00	.....	3.00	1.70	1.84
Montana	7.20	7.60	5.20	5.40	7.10	7.20	4.50	7.40	7.40	9.60	29.0	26.1	.....	.....	63.00	50.00	47	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.20	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	6.50	7.10	5.30	6.00	7.50	8.70	5.40	8.00	7.70	11.20	29.0	26.2	17	37	65.00	67.00	48	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.70	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	6.00	7.30	4.90	5.80	7.10	6.90	6.70	7.20	8.00	11.20	25.0	23.8	16	33	60.00	56.00	67	60	1.50	1.00	4.50	3.00	2.70	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	6.20	7.90	4.20	6.00	6.20	7.60	4.00	8.00	5.50	10.20	25.0	21.7	.....	.....	59.00	54.50	57	53	2.50	1.74	7.50	5.22	2.50	5.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	8.20	9.00	5.00	4.90	6.00	6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.0	39.8	.....	.....	95.00	91.00	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	7.20	7.30	4.70	5.70	7.00	9.00	4.50	7.00	7.00	11.80	28.0	31.9	20	32	70.00	70.30	85	100	1.40	1.00	4.47	3.00	2.65	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	7.20	8.90	5.60	6.60	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	35.0	.....	.....	90.00	90.00	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	6.70	7.60	4.50	5.40	6.30	7.30	5.30	7.50	7.10	10.70	25.0	22.9	18	37	70.00	67.50	85	78	1.50	1.10	4.50	3.30	3.00	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	7.70	8.50	5.00	4.90	7.10	7.40	4.50	7.00	6.60	9.40	34.0	27.3	.....	.....	79.00	60.60	94	97	1.40	1.00	4.20	3.00	.....	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	8.00	8.10	5.70	5.50	8.00	8.10	5.00	8.00	7.00	10.10	30.0	29.0	.....	.....	70.00	68.70	80	85	1.40	1.12	4.20	3.36	3.60	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	8.20	9.30	5.80	7.10	7.80	8.10	4.50	7.80	7.00	11.80	30.0	31.7	.....	.....	78.00	75.00	90	85	1.40	1.58	4.20	4.74	3.10	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	6.89	7.77	4.75	5.51	7.23	8.05	4.57	6.88	7.33	10.69	30.7	29.7	18.0	35.3	52.83	54.01	82.10	81.10	1.84	1.32	5.13	3.73	2.86	4.24	2.11	2.07	1.72	1.87

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 2.3% during January, compared with an average January increase during the past 10 years of 2.4%. On Feb. 1 the index figure of prices was about 28% higher than a year ago, 4.5% higher than two years ago, and 13.9% lower than the average of the past 10 years on Feb. 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States increased 2.6% from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. During the past 10 years prices increased in like period 1.7%. On Jan. 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 12% higher than a year ago, 11.2% lower than two years ago, and 15.3% lower than the Jan. 15 average of the past 10 years.

Exports of butter from the Netherlands in 1922, to September, totaled 40,953,000 lbs. compared with 34,890,000 for the same period in 1921. Total exports in 1921 amounted to 44,528,000 lbs. More than half of these exports went to Belgium and France. In 1913 the Netherlands exported 81,702,000 lbs. of butter, about half of which went to Germany.

FARM PRICE COMPARISONS.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-war (1910–1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1921 Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	1922 Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May. 1.	June 1.	July. 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	1923 Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.
Wheat	121	107	108	107	109	131	132	135	128	117	114	101	103	111	117	121	116
Corn	87	65	73	75	77	91	92	92	91	90	91	86	88	99	112	120	119
Oats	79	76	78	81	83	91	90	92	92	89	87	82	88	99	101	107	106
Barley	75	69	70	71	70	79	82	87	89	85	87	77	78	86	87	96	86
Rye	118	102	95	97	97	117	116	121	120	107	101	88	86	92	93	101	98
Buckwheat	146	117	114	118	120	121	128	128	129	130	123	116	116	112	124	127	123
Flaxseed	97	89	93	93	101	124	126	131	135	133	124	111	112	130	136	138	138
Potatoes	199	206	183	173	176	176	167	150	150	139	129	109	101	105	96	95	98
Sweet potatoes	127	117	122	120	116	127	120	117	126	130	133	115	112	106	107	104	105
Apples	271	295	219	191	176	182	174	186	174	195	169	156	159	136	129	121	120
Hay	98	96	98	97	95	98	102	106	103	99	95	91	93	94	102	101	101
Cotton	177	167	150	133	127	128	129	126	147	161	163	182	179	211	220	199	212
Butter	148	153	145	142	126	134	136	140	143	143	141	135	140	144	148	154	156
Eggs	153	173	170	152	122	118	116	126	127	124	119	118	137	147	154	149	127
Chickens	172	167	170	173	172	175	169	169	172	171	161	155	158	162	162	160	163

	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.
Hogs	99	96	97	98	116	123	116	125	127	126	114	108	113	112	114	111	.....
Beef cattle	90	90	89	94	99	103	101	104	107	108	103	102	103	102	101	109	.....
Veal calves	108	104	103	107	116	113	107	110	113	111	111	115	116	114	112	119	.....
Sheep	92	90	94	99	125	136	127	134	128	134	135	130	138	141	143	150	.....
Lambs	109	107	116	127	149	164	163	161	157	157	166	167	183	179	185	185	.....
Cows	107	107	107	112	112	112	110	111	111	111	107	107	106	103	106	114	.....
Horses	62	60	60	59	59	60	60	62	61	62	61	60	59	58	58	58	.....
Wool	92	91	98	97	121	134	138	163	187	186	178	183	188	193	204	191	.....
Beans, dry	127	127	124	127	137	167	172	177	194	187	178	141	149	166	171	188	.....
Cabbage	165	182	185	180	172	161	152	171	139	116	104	102	107	110	109	125	.....
Onions	195	229	244	256	289	307	369	256	216	167	140	127	124	128	131	155	.....
Clover seed	119	119	120	119	126	135	135	136	128	123	110	100	112	120	125	125	.....
Timothy seed	78	70	76	72	72	72	75	78	71	65	62	67	72	72	80	82	.....
Broom corn	77	75	106	69	83	77	72	81	97	88	128	179	206	243	291	223	.....
Cotton seed	157	150	137	134	137	147	180	178	172	172	165	131	161	207	204	198	.....
Bran	93	91	100	108	112	120	118	118	113	108	104	99	108	119	121	125	.....
Cottonseed meal	141	144	144	143	142	150	155	157	158	160	153	145	149	167	171	167	.....
Peanuts	87	82	78	78	82	90	78	80	81	86	90	96	78	104	111	128	.....
Peaches	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	122	121	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears	205	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	128	138	117	.....	.....

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, JANUARY 15, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

State.	Turnips, per bushel.		Cottonseed, per ton.		Hay, per ton. Timothy.		Hay, per ton. Clover.		Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.		Hay, per ton. Prairie.		Clover seed, per bushel. As sold.		Clover seed, per bushel. As bought.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As sold.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As bought.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As sold.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As bought.		Bran, per ton. As bought.		Cottonseed meal, per ton. As bought.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	90	87			24.00	15.40	21.00	14.00							16.00	14.00			5.70	5.40					33.00	38.70	52.00	58.00
New Hampshire																												
Vermont	100	100			22.00	17.00	19.00	15.60											4.30	4.00					33.00	36.60	50.00	57.80
Massachusetts	95	93			27.00	24.50	25.00	23.00							16.50	22.50			6.00	7.20					32.00	38.50	52.00	61.00
Rhode Island	100	91			28.00	25.00	26.00	26.00						12.00				3.20							33.00	37.00	51.00	58.00
Connecticut	92	94			25.00	26.60																			33.00	37.00		
New York	85	78			18.50	15.30	16.00	12.50	17.00	14.10				13.00	14.20	14.80		3.70	4.00	4.00		12.60	13.50	13.60	32.00	35.90	50.20	58.60
New Jersey	85	73			24.00	24.00	22.00	22.30	25.00	25.00					13.50	14.50	2.50	3.70	3.60	3.80		12.25	14.00		34.00	36.50	51.00	59.50
Pennsylvania	110	175			17.00	15.60	15.00	14.30	18.00	17.00			12.00	12.20	14.00	14.10	3.50	3.50	4.25	3.90	11.75	11.00	13.25	13.50	32.00	34.60	48.00	58.00
Delaware					16.00	17.30			19.00																35.00	38.50		
Maryland	69	62			15.00	14.40	13.60	13.30	18.80	20.00			11.00	10.00	13.60	13.00			4.00	4.25					32.60	36.50	48.70	57.00
Virginia	100	82			19.00	18.70	17.00	16.80	21.00	20.00				13.60	14.50	14.80		3.40	4.00	4.10		11.70	13.00	13.70	34.00	36.20	47.00	53.90
West Virginia	85	104			17.50	16.80	16.00	15.00	18.70	16.00			10.00	13.00	15.00	13.60	3.00	4.00	4.75	4.40					35.00	35.50	51.75	54.60
North Carolina	90	92	32.20	46.10	23.50	24.50	22.30	22.40	22.00	25.00	15.00	18.00	12.00	15.00	13.70	14.60			5.50	5.10					35.10	39.60	43.40	50.30
South Carolina		100	32.00	49.00		19.50		16.60																	34.00	40.00	40.00	49.60
Georgia	80	120	32.30	47.20		22.60					13.50	15.00													33.50	40.00	40.00	49.60
Florida											25.00	20.00													37.00	42.80	44.50	53.00
Ohio	100	100			12.00	11.60	11.00	11.30	14.00	13.10	10.00	10.00	11.70	11.60	13.55	13.90	2.80	2.80	3.60	3.60	11.75	11.20	12.30	14.20	31.00	35.80	49.00	54.80
Indiana	77	86			13.00	12.00	13.00	11.10	14.00	13.20	6.00	7.20	11.00	10.90	13.00	13.10	3.00	3.00	3.60	4.00	10.60	11.50	13.05	13.80	31.00	33.70	49.00	55.30
Illinois	79	80			14.00	14.00	14.00	13.20	16.00	18.00	16.00	13.50	10.90	11.20	12.90	12.90	3.10	3.10	3.70	3.70	10.60	11.80	11.55	13.10	27.00	29.90	48.00	56.00
Michigan	65	63			15.00	11.20	13.70	9.90	15.20	13.00	9.00	6.50	10.30	10.90	13.00	13.60	3.00	3.20	3.90	3.90	12.00	13.00	13.90	15.50	31.00	33.70	50.00	58.50
Wisconsin	74	74			16.00	13.50	15.80	12.70	20.80	19.00	11.30	9.50	10.75	11.20	13.10	13.00	2.95	3.30	3.70	4.10		11.60	14.05	13.10	25.75	29.00	45.30	58.00
Minnesota	71	48			11.40	11.80	10.90	12.00	12.30	13.80	7.90	9.10	9.35	10.80	11.80	13.10	2.80	3.20	4.00	4.00		15.00		17.90	22.00	24.80		53.00
Iowa	110	72			10.70	11.90	10.50	11.80	12.10	16.50	8.00	11.00	10.40	11.10	12.10	13.60	2.50	2.80	2.70	3.30	10.30	12.10	11.70	15.10	26.00	30.00	49.00	52.40
Missouri	55	55	31.00	36.00	10.60	13.20	11.90	14.20	13.90	18.70	7.00	11.20	11.00	11.20	12.60	12.50	2.95	3.30	3.75	4.10	11.50	11.90	12.20	12.50	25.60	30.00	46.80	51.00
North Dakota	150	81			10.50	9.30	10.00	6.50	12.00	9.50	7.50	9.00																
South Dakota					8.10	11.60	9.00	12.80	9.10	12.20	7.00	8.20		11.50			2.60	3.30			9.30	11.30	11.50	10.70	24.00	26.30		
Nebraska	105	79			9.70	13.00	10.00	12.20	9.00	14.20	7.20	10.30			11.00	12.50			3.85	3.90	9.00	9.70	10.00	11.00	20.00	26.30		46.00
Kansas	75	90			10.20	11.20	10.00	11.00	10.10	11.30	6.70	7.80		11.00		15.00		3.00		4.00	7.20	8.90	8.50	11.50	21.00	27.00	43.00	54.60
Kentucky	65	78			16.40	16.70	15.20	16.00	17.50	15.80		11.00	11.00	12.00	14.90	14.40	3.60	4.00	4.75	4.50					30.00	35.00	50.25	56.00
Tennessee	70	110	30.50	46.50	19.60	19.80	19.20	18.90	20.00	19.60			12.40	13.00	14.00	14.30		3.20	4.25	4.10		11.70	13.20	13.70	31.00	35.00	43.00	53.10
Alabama	100	110	31.00	45.60	20.00	22.50	16.00	23.40	20.00	25.40	13.00	15.00													33.00	40.00	41.00	49.50
Mississippi	95	120	29.30	43.00	18.00	18.60	17.50	16.20	22.50	25.30	12.70	13.30										12.00			33.00	34.00	42.90	51.50
Louisiana			25.60	38.00																					28.00	25.60	42.80	44.30
Texas	140	130	27.00	41.90					14.50	23.00	4.50	14.90													30.00	34.10	43.00	49.60
Oklahoma	100	82	27.00	38.60					11.00	18.50	7.00	12.30									7.00	8.50			26.00	29.20	43.00	49.40
Arkansas	70	88	28.00	43.20	15.50	19.60	15.50	19.90	18.00	21.70	11.70	13.40			15.00	14.00			4.90	4.80			13.60	14.10	29.20	32.40	41.35	51.90
Montana	150	100			7.00	13.00	7.00	13.00	6.00	11.00	5.00	9.00									9.00	11.60			18.00	26.30		
Wyoming	155	100			7.70	11.80			7.00	10.50	8.60	12.00									9.40	9.30			22.70	29.00	50.00	54.50
Colorado	55	100			6.50	15.00			4.40	12.30	4.00	12.00									7.20	9.00	12.00	11.90	23.00	31.00	47.00	58.50
New Mexico	140	135							11.00	20.30	8.00	17.70													32.00	33.00	46.00	56.00
Arizona	110	130							13.00	19.00	10.00	10.00													38.00	43.00	35.00	56.00
Utah	110	100			8.70	12.00	8.00	10.60	7.00	9.30	4.50	6.50									6.60	9.50	7.40	11.10	19.00	31.70		
Nevada									6.00	13.60																39.50		
Idaho	100	100			9.00	17.60	8.50	14.10	6.00	10.30			9.60	9.80	13.30	15.60		3.30	3.60	4.50	7.25	9.40	9.90	13.20	18.00	32.00		
Washington		73			10.80	20.00		20.00	8.80	18.20					14.10	17.50			5.20	5.10					22.00	33.50		
Oregon	110	100			11.50	17.70	10.50	17.10	10.50	14.20			9.00	13.40	12.00	14.70			5.25	4.50			12.00	14.10	24.00	32.00		
California									13.00	15.20											9.00	12.20	12.60	13.00	30.00	40.40	42.00	52.00
United States	87.5	91.9	29.24	43.35	14.51	14.41	13.90	13.39	10.55	14.06	7.39	9.44	10.69	11.16	13.44	13.76	2.70	3.06	3.83	3.93	7.39	9.58	10.33	11.99	28.08	32.53	45.08	52.79

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, JANUARY 15, 1913–1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cotton seed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Turnips, per bushel.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.
1913, Jan. 15	6.77	5.40	7.05	4.35	6.03	18.6	49.51	140	1.26	0.82	2.26				9.41	1.79	7.66	21.98	49			25.24	30.97		4.6	49.6
1914, Jan. 15	7.45	6.04	7.89	4.67	6.16	15.7	57.99	137	1.87	1.21	2.17				7.99	2.07	6.55	22.70	94			26.53	32.49		4.7	56.8
1915, Jan. 15	6.57	5.99	7.66	4.95	6.47	18.6	58.47	130	1.36	.89	2.63	14.07	13.07	9.48	8.51	2.63	7.61	19.14	66			27.91	29.53		4.5	49.2
1916, Jan. 15	6.32	5.85	7.67	5.52	7.29	23.3	57.79	128	1.17	1.13	3.47	13.11	11.24	9.89	10.27	3.05	8.84	36.85	104	1.56		25.93	37.03	13.38	4.3	48.6
1917, Jan. 15	9.16	6.86	9.15	7.33	9.59	31.8	63.92	129	3.95	2.08	5.71	12.61	11.38	12.79	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	184	1.92	1.19	32.76	42.95	17.93	4.9	78.6
1918, Jan. 15	15.26	8.33	11.16	10.55	13.83	58.1	76.54	130	2.74	1.79	7.00	21.37	19.82	21.27	14.48	3.57	10.14	67.51	249	2.62	1.71	41.32	55.93	22.51	7.0	88.4
1919, Jan. 15	15.69	9.65	12.39	9.68	12.71	55.2	86.10	120	2.19	1.34	4.98	23.48	21.69	20.42	21.55	4.34	10.07	64.93	169	2.39	1.54	49.78	62.81	22.21	6.0	82.1
1920, Jan. 15	13.36	8.99	12.89	9.34	12.91	53.3	94.42	118	4.31	2.81	4.70	24.59	23.78	24.13	28.06	5.35	16.60	69.88	163	3.13	1.37	50.23	79.39	16.78	9.9	112.4
1921, Jan. 15	8.72	6.32	9.34	5.30	8.44	19.6	66.82	96	1.91	1.35	2.95	19.88	19.17	14.98	10.82	3.04	9.95	18.96	70	1.97	.66	39.74	42.92	13.27	4.4	88.7
1922, Jan. 15	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	3.05	2.64	2.86	14.51	13.90	10.55	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	71	1.72	.41	28.08	45.08	14.06	3.6	87.5
Feb. 15	8.24	5.07	7.84	5.71	8.87	22.3	53.54	84	3.09	3.25	3.04	14.77	14.10	11.04	11.88	2.82	8.45	30.17	88	1.80	.48	29.90	45.26	14.25	4.0	90.3
Mar. 15	9.08	5.46	7.85	6.51	10.21	25.0	54.87	86	3.02	3.66	3.64	15.06	14.06	11.80	13.00	2.95	7.50	32.72	80	1.86	.60	32.09	47.90	15.19	4.3	
Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	.63	31.94	49.44	16.16	3.9	
May 15	9.05	5.70	7.28	6.65	10.39	29.0	54.76	89	3.68	3.31	4.02	16.10	14.90	12.28	12.84	3.21	8.89	40.21	82	1.90	.61	31.81	50.47	16.55	3.9	
June 15	9.11	5.84	7.67	6.09	9.87	32.8	54.87	88	3.36	2.71	4.48	15.75	14.33	10.98	11.60	2.81	8.48	37.71	87	1.84	.64	30.22	50.42	17.84	4.2	
July 15	9.12	5.76	7.49	6.11	9.55	32.5	54.20	88	2.96	2.04	4.29	14.33	12.82	10.61	11.00	2.53	9.00	36.92	84	1.70	.69	28.29	51.06	17.83	4.4	
Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	2.12	1.57	4.09	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	122	1.66	.88	27.24	48.87	17.70	4.4	
Sept. 15	8.23	5.44	8.10	5.70	9.43	31.6	52.79	84	1.72	1.27	3.22	13.44	12.54	11.15	8.85	2.28	8.00	25.37	175	1.57	.77	26.24	45.48	16.86	4.7	
Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	.86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.08	2.49	8.50	40.18	221	1.61	.88	30.78	50.54	18.43	4.7	83.1
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.3	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	.89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	81.9
1923, Jan. 15	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	2.11	1.60	4.24	14.41	13.39	14.06	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	229	1.87	.89	32.53	52.79	19.01	5.9	91.9

[1] Price paid by farmers.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, FEBRUARY 1, 1922 AND 1923.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	.....	.....	76	100	60	60	99	90	.....	.....	96	100	.....	.....	89	55	.....	.....	21.60	16.40	.....	.....	45	47	45	45	25.9	27.0
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	105	.....	.....	25.80	25.00	.....	.....	47	50	48	50	30.0	26.0
Vermont	125	120	75	85	58	55	95	97	94	88	86	80	.....	.....	110	97	.....	.....	21.80	16.90	.....	.....	48	55	48	50	27.5	26.0
Massachusetts	.....	.....	72	100	56	60	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	99	.....	.....	27.90	26.10	.....	.....	43	52	54	62	31.1	30.0
Rhode Island	.....	.....	100	128	69	60	.....	.....	170	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	96	.....	.....	27.00	24.50	.....	.....	46	44	60	56	31.2	30.0
Connecticut	.....	.....	80	93	59	69	.....	.....	150	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	100	.....	.....	28.00	25.00	.....	.....	43	50	50	58	33.3	29.0
New York	109	127	67	92	48	55	64	75	100	97	84	98	.....	.....	118	68	.....	.....	18.00	14.60	.....	.....	41	50	42	44	25.5	24.0
New Jersey	110	116	63	88	47	62	.....	.....	93	96	120	115	.....	.....	126	95	149	100	21.00	21.50	.....	.....	44	52	46	45	26.1	29.0
Pennsylvania	107	122	60	78	47	50	67	70	92	91	87	80	.....	.....	132	76	178	150	15.50	15.10	.....	.....	43	51	42	43	22.1	22.0
Delaware	102	112	50	85	49	60	.....	.....	125	140	120	90	.....	.....	107	90	99	60	15.50	18.00	.....	.....	40	42	36	32	23.0	22.0
Maryland	108	122	55	75	45	56	.....	65	96	105	80	94	.....	.....	120	70	124	70	15.50	15.50	.....	.....	42	45	38	35	24.1	23.0
Virginia	122	127	72	88	56	62	85	75	100	107	90	95	.....	.....	110	93	115	103	18.10	17.70	16.0	26.0	38	36	37	34	20.5	23.0
West Virginia	114	131	72	91	57	65	.....	.....	84	95	76	80	.....	.....	160	100	173	140	18.40	16.90	.....	.....	42	41	39	39	20.1	20.0
North Carolina	131	140	76	96	66	72	.....	.....	119	122	77	104	.....	.....	138	102	107	90	19.10	20.90	15.5	26.5	36	39	36	34	19.3	19.0
South Carolina	205	178	69	94	68	75	.....	.....	277	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	130	92	89	19.10	19.50	15.3	27.0	39	41	36	36	23.0	23.0
Georgia	161	150	52	96	61	76	.....	.....	128	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	140	66	64	15.10	17.80	16.0	26.6	32	33	29	33	19.1	19.2
Florida	.....	.....	58	92	69	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	185	105	100	17.50	20.00	14.6	25.0	47	50	38	40	27.6	26.0
Ohio	111	123	47	74	34	48	60	65	77	82	79	81	.....	.....	146	89	175	150	12.50	10.90	.....	.....	35	44	35	36	19.4	19.0
Indiana	109	121	42	67	31	43	53	65	71	77	85	94	.....	.....	137	84	158	115	12.80	11.40	.....	.....	30	40	30	32	18.3	17.0
Illinois	104	112	41	64	30	44	51	60	74	80	.....	100	.....	.....	147	92	88	75	13.50	11.80	.....	.....	33	42	31	31	19.3	17.0
Michigan	106	120	48	73	35	43	51	69	69	77	73	83	.....	.....	102	41	.....	.....	12.80	10.20	.....	.....	33	45	33	38	17.6	17.3
Wisconsin	98	106	48	68	36	41	53	59	70	75	82	91	172	200	99	34	.....	.....	14.70	12.90	.....	.....	35	48	32	33	17.7	16.0
Minnesota	107	101	36	55	26	34	41	47	67	69	76	75	184	242	96	35	.....	.....	7.90	9.60	.....	.....	32	44	27	30	15.5	13.7
Iowa	90	98	35	58	27	36	45	50	76	71	96	71	184	190	140	78	300	200	9.50	10.20	.....	.....	30	42	27	28	17.0	15.0
Missouri	101	110	45	73	34	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	80	.....	.....	137	102	109	105	9.60	11.70	.....	.....	31	35	27	28	17.4	16.0
North Dakota	91	90	43	54	24	29	32	40	60	62	.....	.....	177	239	95	35	.....	.....	7.50	6.00	.....	.....	28	43	28	34	13.2	12.5
South Dakota	92	92	30	51	25	31	34	40	62	60	.....	.....	173	231	107	43	.....	.....	5.40	6.00	.....	.....	27	41	26	28	14.2	13.0
Nebraska	92	92	30	57	25	35	30	47	60	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	53	.....	.....	5.10	8.00	.....	.....	27	40	25	27	15.6	14.0
Kansas	101	98	38	63	30	46	31	48	72	76	.....	.....	138	207	135	97	133	121	7.00	8.30	.....	.....	28	40	27	27	15.8	15.0
Kentucky	119	126	60	82	51	60	69	85	107	112	115	102	.....	.....	172	109	154	128	15.80	15.60	.....	.....	29	33	29	31	17.4	16.0
Tennessee	124	126	55	85	50	60	88	83	129	113	78	92	.....	.....	154	115	120	80	16.30	16.50	14.7	26.0	27	32	26	29	16.8	15.3
Alabama	153	151	61	99	67	76	.....	.....	100	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	180	92	81	15.50	18.00	15.3	26.5	30	33	27	31	18.0	19.3
Mississippi	.....	.....	64	91	68	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	160	86	77	12.50	14.10	15.8	26.1	33	35	30	31	19.8	18.0
Louisiana	.....	.....	61	90	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	154	69	81	11.70	13.30	14.8	25.6	40	38	30	35	20.6	20.0
Texas	94	113	53	92	39	58	35	70	82	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	168	94	95	10.30	13.10	15.3	25.7	31	36	26	28	15.9	15.0
Oklahoma	86	100	41	75	32	51	35	63	64	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	125	106	114	6.20	11.50	15.3	24.6	29	34	27	26	15.8	15.0
Arkansas	98	106	59	90	45	58	.....	.....	60	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	126	98	95	12.70	14.90	15.5	25.4	32	34	27	29	14.8	14.0
Montana	81	96	56	53	33	40	47	48	69	59	.....	.....	143	210	100	59	.....	.....	8.10	7.80	.....	.....	34	42	39	35	15.8	16.0
Wyoming	81	83	59	69	51	53	72	78	57	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	49	.....	.....	8.70	9.70	.....	.....	40	44	42	38	19.4	17.0
Colorado	81	95	36	61	35	51	40	62	59	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	56	.....	.....	6.50	11.90	.....	.....	28	43	29	37	16.8	16.5
New Mexico	110	120	60	108	69	75	74	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	192	.....	.....	11.20	19.20	.....	.....	45	45	34	40	17.7	18.0
Arizona	148	125	125	110	65	85	84	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	100	200	156	13.20	16.50	.....	.....	51	51	52	44	22.0	24.0
Utah	74	104	71	100	35	55	44	72	68	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	45	.....	.....	6.40	9.00	.....	.....	32	38	31	32	16.6	17.0
Nevada	125	120	.....	.....	73	75	84	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	63	.....	.....	8.60	7.80	.....	.....	45	51	63	37	27.5	28.0
Idaho	76	97	49	88	29	51	48	77	62	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	43	.....	.....	6.90	11.30	.....	.....	32	42	36	31	14.5	14.1
Washington	93	105	96	90	38	53	53	70	77	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	34	.....	.....	10.50	16.10	.....	.....	38	48	32	33	20.3	19.0
Oregon	87	105	79	100	39	53	58	82	70	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	43	.....	.....	8.80	15.00	.....	.....	38	49	31	32	18.7	18.0
California	101	122	79	106	51	66	55	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	81	156	117	14.00	14.70	20.6	24.0	43	47	37	40	25.3	24.0
United States	97.0	103.7	45.8	70.7	32.8	41.8	44.3	55.0	70.4	71.1	85.4	87.5	173.1	235.6	115.5	64.7	96.8	87.3	11.36	12.12	15.5	25.9	34.4	42.3	32.0	33.5	18.8	17.8

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1913–1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dols.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Feb. 1	79.9	50.6	32.4	51.4	68.9	69.4	53.1	85.4	109.3	76.4	10.86	11.9	27.6	22.8	10.9
1914, Feb. 1	81.6	68.3	30.3	52.4	61.7	75.6	69.7	84.3	127.8	116.8	11.67	11.9	27.4	28.4	11.7
1915, Feb. 1	129.9	72.8	50.1	62.9	100.6	83.7	50.4	82.0	163.7	71.2	10.83	7.4	27.9	29.2	11.5
1916, Feb. 1	113.9	66.7	44.6	61.7	88.3	80.7	88.0	71.2	210.9	88.0	10.55	11.5	27.6	26.8	11.9
1917, Feb. 1	164.8	95.8	55.2	92.7	123.5	114.6	172.4	95.8	253.7	110.0	11.34	16.8	33.5	35.8	14.7
1918, Feb. 1	201.2	138.8	78.7	131.9	174.8	161.9	122.9	123.1	325.7	149.1	18.88	29.7	43.7	49.4	18.8
1919, Feb. 1	207.5	138.1	64.3	86.8	140.4	158.1	114.4	143.1	310.1	160.4	19.79	24.9	49.6	48.3	21.6
1920, Feb. 1	235.7	146.8	82.7	137.1	154.5	154.9	217.6	156.6	456.5	214.7	21.76	36.2	57.8	56.9	24.1
1921, Feb. 1	149.3	62.4	41.8	57.2	131.5	118.7	95.6	117.8	156.3	128.4	15.24	11.8	45.0	49.6	21.9
1922, Feb. 1	97.0	45.8	32.8	44.3	70.4	85.4	115.5	96.8	173.1	181.7	11.36	15.5	34.4	32.0	18.8
Mar. 1	116.9	54.8	36.6	49.6	83.5	85.8	117.8	110.7	216.2	197.4	11.80	15.9	34.7	25.4	19.4
Apr. 1	117.0	56.9	36.5	52.8	84.2	92.6	113.6	111.7	218.7	199.4	12.30	16.0	34.5	19.9	19.4
May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	209.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9
June	116.5	61.6	38.4	57.7	88.0	97.5	104.1	121.2	236.9	213.4	12.65	18.7	33.5	21.2	20.3
July	102.6	62.2	37.3	52.2	77.6	102.6	103.3	119.0	223.0	199.3	11.91	20.4	32.7	20.4	20.4
Aug. 1	97.1	64.4	35.0	49.7	70.5	95.7	114.8	128.4	211.4	133.6	10.97	20.7	33.2	20.5	19.3
Sept. 1	88.1	62.7	32.2	45.7	63.3	86.3	88.0	107.6	190.1	109.8	10.58	21.1	33.5	22.7	18.5
Oct. 1	90.4	61.6	34.5	46.7	63.2	84.1	69.6	94.8	188.1	109.6	10.78	20.0	36.2	30.5	18.7
Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	11.1
Feb. 1	103.7	70.7	41.8	55.0	71.1	87.5	64.7	87.3	235.6	124.0	12.12	25.9	42.3	33.5	17.8

Substitutes must be added to wheat flour in France according to a decree of December 19, 1922. Wheat flour must be mixed with at least 10% rye or rice flour.

The total winter grain area of France is increased this year, amounting to 17,386,000 acres compared with 16,007,000 acres last year.

The 1922 wheat crop of Canada was 399,786,000 bushels, according to the final estimate. This is an increase of 8,361,000 bushels over the estimate of November 29.

ALL CAUSES OF CROP DAMAGE TAKE HEAVY TOLL EACH YEAR

Corn Chief Sufferer in Absolute Damage—Apples Hardest Hit from Percentage Standpoint

Various causes of crop damage have reduced the potential corn crop by 1,569,000,000 bus. per year, on the average, for the 13 years from 1909 to 1921, inclusive. This crop is the chief sufferer among the principal crops in the amount of prevented production, next in order being the cotton crop with an average yearly damage of 8,400,000 bales and corresponding seed. In 1921, however, the prevented production of cotton was unusually large, having amounted to 10,712,000 bales.

Wheat follows with an average annual damage of 449,000,000 bus., and the least damage is to the rice crop, 11,300,000 bus., according to the tabulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

APPLES SUFFER HEAVILY.

The foregoing absolute quantities of crop production prevented by the many and uncertain causes that are found in the weather, plant diseases, defective seed, and insect and animal pests, do not indicate the relative severity of the damage to the potential crop. From this point of view the one of these 11 crops that suffers the greatest relative damage is the apple crop, with a yearly damage that averages 47.4% of a potential crop. That is to say, only about one-half of the potential crop of apples, on the average, is actually produced.

The potential flaxseed crop is damaged, on the average, to the extent of 45%, or nearly as much as the apple crop, and the potential cotton crop 40.6%, although in 1921 the damage was as high as 57.4%. In relative damage as well as actual the rice crop is at the bottom of the list with 25.8%, or only one-quarter of the potential production.

Flaxseed leads all of these crops in future uncertainty of production, with a range between high and low damage to the potential crop as great as 41.8% of that crop. Following in order of uncertainty come apples with a range of 35.7%, cotton with a range of 30.5%, barley with 30.1%, hay with 22.8%, oats with 21.1%, corn with 21%, potatoes with 19.2%, wheat and rice each with 17.3%, and tobacco far below with 9.8%. As measures of the uncertainty of the future crop, a range of damage equaling 41.8% of a potential production goes with the flaxseed crop at the highest extreme and 9.8% with the tobacco crop at the lowest. These are ranges for United States averages. Ranges are greater in State averages and in individual farm experience.

If farmers could harvest a potential production, they could greatly reduce the acreage now devoted to these 11 crops. The greatest reduction would be one-half for flaxseed, apples, and cotton, taking the average of the last two years for cotton. The reduction would be one-third for corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and tobacco, and for two crops—rice and hay—the reduction would be one-quarter.

Had the potential production been realized on the actual acreage of crops, prices would have been smashed. However, it will not do to say that the farmer has lost an income equivalent to the value of the prevented production based on the price of the harvested production. The fact is that the cost of the efforts to produce that portion of the potential crop which failed is a part of the cost of producing that portion of the crop which succeeded, and the economic necessity is that the farmer shall receive the equivalent of this abortive cost in the price of the crop actually produced.

If, however, it is desired to give the value of the prevented production based on the average price of the accomplished production for 13 years, these 11 crops compare as follows: Damage to the

AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF 11 CROPS AND ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCTION PREVENTED BY ALL CAUSES, 1909-1921.

Crop.	Average production.		Prevented production.		
	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Percentage of potential production.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per cent.*
Corn	2,804,961	2,151,181	1,568,879	1,256,282	35.7
Wheat	781,359	998,685	448,762	599,372	36.4
Oats	1,271,606	604,571	596,493	280,277	32.2
Barley	191,252	137,586	108,063	81,318	35.9
Flaxseed	14,971	28,492	11,777	26,494	45.0
Rice	32,306	40,989	11,267	14,919	25.8
Potatoes	367,080	332,261	210,921	201,849	36.6
Apples	184,470	181,240	163,456	186,946	47.4
	1,000 tons.		*1,000 tons.*		
Hay	93,514	1,655,737	34,025	576,401	26.5
	1,000 bales.		*1,000 bales.*		
Cotton	12,315	[1] 1,280,502	8,418	[1] 882,585	40.6
	1,000 lbs.		*1,000 lbs.*		
Tobacco	1,148,933	207,711	455,729	80,774	28.5

[1] Including seed.

ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF EIGHT CROPS AND ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION PREVENTED BY ALL CAUSES, 1909-1921, BY YEARS.

OATS.

Year.	Actual production.		Prevented production.		Percentage of potential production prevented.
	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1909	1,068,289	433,869	442,728	179,748	29.3
1910	1,186,341	408,388	530,506	182,494	30.9
1911	922,298	414,663	754,607	339,573	45.0
1912	1,418,337	452,469	477,835	152,429	25.2
1913	1,121,768	439,596	647,582	253,852	36.6
1914	1,141,030	499,431	593,074	259,766	34.2
1915	1,549,020	559,506	486,489	175,623	23.9
1916	1,251,837	655,928	639,155	334,917	33.8
1917	1,592,740	1,061,474	592,089	394,331	27.1
1918	1,538,124	1,090,322	595,196	421,994	27.9
1919	1,184,030	833,922	674,730	475,010	36.3
1920	1,496,281	688,311	469,923	216,165	23.9
1921	1,060,737	321,540	850,501	257,702	44.5
Average	1,271,606	604,571	596,493	280,277	32.2

BARLEY.

Year.	Actual production.		Prevented production.		Percentage of potential production prevented.
	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1909	187,973	102,947	79,795	43,728	29.8
1910	173,832	100,426	162,400	93,867	48.3
1911	160,240	139,182	139,835	121,517	46.6
1912	223,824	112,957	82,665	41,594	26.9
1913	178,189	95,731	120,285	64,593	40.3
1914	194,953	105,903	82,363	44,723	29.7
1915	228,851	118,172	50,918	26,274	18.2
1916	182,309	160,646	106,612	93,925	36.9
1917	211,759	240,758	138,835	157,855	39.6
1918	256,225	234,942	139,795	128,192	35.3
1919	147,608	178,080	116,449	140,437	44.1
1920	189,322	135,083	76,584	54,604	28.8
1921	151,181	63,788	108,580	45,821	41.8
Average	191,252	137,586	108,063	81,318	35.9

RICE.

Year.	Actual production.		Prevented production.		Percentage of potential production prevented.
	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1909	24,368	19,397	7,907	6,294	24.5
1910	24,510	16,624	8,083	5,480	24.8
1911	22,934	18,274	6,582	5,246	22.3
1912	25,054	23,423	9,220	8,621	26.9
1913	25,744	22,090	13,862	11,894	35.0
1914	23,649	21,849	7,883	7,284	25.0
1915	28,947	26,212	10,544	9,553	26.7
1916	40,861	36,311	8,788	7,813	17.7
1917	34,739	65,879	16,498	31,280	32.2
1918	38,606	74,042	15,616	29,951	28.8
1919	41,985	111,913	15,766	42,032	27.3
1920	52,066	62,036	16,713	19,905	24.3
1921	36,515	34,802	9,015	8,591	19.8
Average	32,306	40,989	11,267	14,919	25.8

corn crop $1,300,000,000, the cotton crop $883,000,000, to the wheat crop $599,000,000, to the hay crop $576,000,000, to the oats crop $280,000,000, to the potato crop $202,000,000, to the apple crop $187,000,000, to the barley and tobacco crops each $81,000,000, to the flaxseed crop $26,500,000, and to the rice crop $15,000,000. The total value of the prevented production of the 11 crops is $4,230,000,000 as a yearly average for 13 years.

In the first table on the preceding page, 13-year averages are presented for the 11 crops. The other tables on that page, as well as the three tables presented below, show details by years for 8 crops, the details for the three omitted crops having been published in Weather, Crops, and Markets, as follows: Cotton in the issue for Aug. 26, page 169; corn, Jan. 20, page 53; and wheat, Dec. 9, page 497.

ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF EIGHT CROPS AND ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION PREVENTED BY ALL CAUSES, 1909-1921, BY YEARS—Continued.

FLAXSEED.

Year.	Actual production.		Prevented production.		Percentage of potential production prevented.
	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Quantity.	Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1909	25,856	39,560	.....	.....	.....
1910	12,718	29,472	25,246	58,495	66.5
1911	19,370	35,272	14,084	25,647	42.1
1912	28,073	32,202	14,015	16,075	33.3
1913	17,853	21,399	12,152	14,570	40.5
1914	13,749	17,318	7,567	9,534	35.5
1915	14,030	24,410	5,268	9,166	27.3
1916	14,296	35,541	4,689	11,657	24.7
1917	9,164	27,182	17,553	52,062	65.7
1918	13,369	45,470	10,850	36,901	44.8
1919	7,256	31,802	12,788	56,050	63.8
1920	10,774	19,039	9,440	16,680	46.7
1921	8,112	11,732	7,670	11,091	48.6
Average	14,971	28,492	11,777	26,494	45.0

POTATOES.

	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1909	394,553	213,679	157,269	85,240	28.5
1910	349,032	194,566	198,040	110,308	36.2
1911	292,737	233,778	265,921	212,471	47.6
1912	420,647	212,550	170,149	85,925	28.8
1913	331,525	227,903	225,660	155,028	40.5
1914	409,921	199,460	162,594	79,183	28.4
1915	359,721	221,992	208,559	128,681	36.7
1916	286,953	419,333	272,410	397,991	48.7
1917	442,108	542,774	195,854	240,509	30.7
1918	411,860	491,527	219,827	262,254	34.8
1919	322,867	514,855	250,609	399,721	43.7
1920	403,296	461,778	163,928	187,698	28.9
1921	346,823	385,192	251,148	279,025	42.0
Average	367,080	332,261	210,921	201,849	36.6

APPLES.

	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1910	141,640	126,909	.....	.....	.....
1911	214,020	154,308	.....	.....	.....
1912	235,220	155,951	147,252	97,628	38.5
1913	145,410	142,647	198,349	194,580	57.7
1914	253,200	150,401	134,549	79,922	34.7
1915	230,011	158,708	161,831	111,663	41.3
1916	193,905	175,958	153,595	139,311	44.2
1917	166,749	202,894	162,144	197,329	49.3
1918	169,625	225,190	163,948	224,363	49.9
1919	142,086	260,939	188,347	345,805	57.0
1920	223,677	256,699	108,188	124,200	32.6
1921	98,097	164,631	211,357	354,657	68.3
Average	184,470	181,240	163,456	186,946	47.4

HAY.

	1,000 tons.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 tons.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1909	92,767	.....	31,067	.....	25.1
1910	82,529	.....	36,218	.....	30.5
1911	67,071	.....	45,843	.....	40.6
1912	90,734	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913	79,179	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914	88,686	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915	107,263	.....	29,727	.....	21.7
1916	110,992	.....	24,035	.....	17.8
1917	98,439	1,627,852	34,050	563,187	25.7
1918	91,139	1,763,981	42,300	818,505	31.7
1919	104,760	2,037,724	31,646	615,515	23.2
1920	105,315	1,758,350	27,324	456,311	20.6
1921	96,802	1,090,776	38,020	428,485	28.2
Average	93,514	1,655,737	34,025	576,401	26.5

TOBACCO.

	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per ct.*
1909	949,357	95,885	349,353	35,285	26.9
1910	1,103,415	102,142	424,561	39,512	27.8
1911	905,109	85,210	380,557	35,772	29.6
1912	962,855	104,063	381,915	41,247	28.4
1913	953,734	122,481	444,703	56,922	31.8
1914	1,034,679	101,411	478,010	46,845	31.6
1915	1,062,237	96,281	466,162	42,421	30.5
1916	1,153,278	169,672	401,005	58,948	25.8
1917	1,249,276	300,449	371,056	89,053	22.9
1918	1,439,071	402,264	405,892	113,650	22.0
1919	1,465,481	570,868	628,063	244,945	30.0
1920	1,582,225	335,675	621,431	131,743	28.2
1921	1,075,418	213,846	571,470	113,723	34.7
Average	1,148,933	207,711	455,729	80,774	28.5

Cabbage Prices Advanced Sharply at New York Shipping Points.

Considerable interest has been manifested lately in the western New York cabbage market, according to information received from the Rochester office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In spite of a dull early season with very low prices, cabbage prices have advanced until they are almost at last February's level.

In the fall of 1921 the market opened strong, held about steady, and then declined after Jan. 1. The reason for the difference this season is the very heavy crop of Domestic type cabbage and the rather light crop of Danish type or winter cabbage. During January, f. o. b. prices steadily advanced from a range of $16–$17 per ton until, by Feb. 9, they were $25–$30, or about three times as high as opening prices in the fall.

Another big factor in the rapid climb was the light crop of southern cabbage. Last year's heavy southern crop caused New York shippers considerable loss, while the light plantings this year have resulted in gains for them. Shrinkage has been unusually heavy and that, of course, is also a factor in the market.

Shipments to date have been just about the same as last year for New York State, and on Feb. 1 the holdings were not much in excess of 1,000 cars. Farmers' stocks are mostly cleaned up and the majority of shipments for the past few weeks have been from storage. Best storage stock usually commands a substantial premium over growers' holdings, especially pit holdings in a season like this when the quality has not been good. Sizes of Danish stock have run small in contrast to the very large size of Domestic type.

Shipping-Point Inspection Proves Its Value.

The value to the shipper of the shipping-point inspection service on potatoes now available in New York State is illustrated in the following reports received from that State:

Three different wholesale dealers in one of the large cities, who had ordered on the same day from a shipper in western New York cars of U. S. No. 1 potatoes at an agreed price f. o. b. shipping point, wired asking adjustments of from $40 to $75 a car, claiming that the potatoes were not up to grade. In reply the shipper sent the following wire to each dealer, "Official State-Federal inspection before shipment shows car U. S. No. 1. Expect you take or else will sell for your account." The three dealers took the cars and paid the drafts without further protest.

In another instance an inspected car of potatoes was refused by the receiver on the grounds of poor quality. The receiver wired the shipper that he would take the car if an allowance were made of 40¢ a sack. The shipper called the attention of the dealer to the official certificate of grade attached to the bill of lading and stated if the draft was not paid the car would be diverted to another point and sold for the dealer's account, proper legal action to be taken later to collect the difference due the shipper. The dealer phoned the shipper that he would take the car of potatoes and pay the draft, and, much to the surprise of the shipper, he placed an order for another car.

The wheat crop of Chile this year amounts to 21,978,000 bus. compared with 22,178,610 bus. in 1921–22, a decrease of 201,000 bus.

POTATO STOCKS IN PROMINENT SURPLUS STATES ON JANUARY 1 FOLLOWING CROPS OF 1915-1922.

State and year.	Total production.	Merchantable stocks, Jan. 1.		Percentage stocks held by—		Price per bushel.	
		Per cent of crop.	Total.	Growers.	Dealers.	Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
	1,000 bus.	*Per cent.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Maine—							
1915-16	25,418	40.5	10,295	82	18	70	105
1916-17	25,500	38.0	9,708	72	28	142	260
1917-18	18,750	44.5	8,353	84	16	130	135
1918-19	22,400	43.7	9,798	81	19	120	85
1919-20	25,530	44.5	11,373	78	22	140	200
1920-21	21,771	44.6	9,699	88	12	125	55
1921-22	38,442	43.7	16,814	81	19	85	96
1922-23	21,600	41.3	8,922	84	16	45	.....
New York—							
1915-16	22,010	36.5	8,042	95	5	82	108
1916-17	22,400	25.8	5,786	85	15	158	275
1917-18	38,000	36.5	13,885	95	5	130	120
1918-19	37,240	31.5	11,730	92	8	122	105
1919-20	33,790	30.2	10,218	90	10	145	220
1920-21	40,625	40.3	16,380	91	9	118	63
1921-22	33,990	29.0	9,850	92	8	108	116
1922-23	37,400	32.8	12,252	92	8	60	.....
Pennsylvania—							
1915-16	20,160	22.0	4,435	83	17	75	109
1916-17	19,040	17.6	3,351	81	19	148	264
1917-18	29,532	23.1	6,822	86	14	135	131
1918-19	22,000	23.1	5,082	88	12	151	126
1919-20	23,400	16.5	3,861	80	20	154	223
1920-21	28,290	24.2	6,846	91	9	124	78
1921-22	21,586	19.2	4,155	81	19	133	130
1922-23	28,512	23.1	6,586	80	20	75	.....
Michigan—							
1915-16	20,945	34.2	7,163	82	18	56	86
1916-17	15,360	21.6	3,318	78	22	160	235
1917-18	35,910	34.8	12,497	88	12	105	85
1918-19	28,560	30.6	8,739	82	18	89	77
1919-20	27,000	21.0	5,670	77	23	135	228
1920-21	36,225	38.4	13,910	83	17	92	52
1921-22	27,200	30.0	8,160	81	19	95	96
1922-23	37,842	34.8	13,169	88	12	34	.....
Wisconsin—							
1915-16	25,923	35.4	9,178	78	22	45	75
1916-17	13,630	33.6	4,580	79	21	147	227
1917-18	34,998	36.0	12,599	80	20	90	83
1918-19	33,440	30.6	10,233	80	20	80	76
1919-20	28,388	21.6	6,132	78	22	140	227
1920-21	33,264	37.2	12,374	88	12	86	62
1921-22	21,420	39.6	8,482	74	26	95	109
1922-23	40,672	39.6	16,106	88	12	33	.....
Minnesota—							
1915-16	30,210	29.9	9,033	72	28	39	67
1916-17	16,800	24.0	4,040	62	38	130	210
1917-18	33,600	32.5	10,920	80	20	91	75
1918-19	32,760	27.3	8,943	76	24	75	63
1919-20	28,884	21.5	6,196	76	24	153	237
1920-21	31,581	32.5	10,264	80	20	80	54
1921-22	32,250	30.1	9,707	73	27	90	94
1922-23	43,740	41.1	17,912	74	26	35	.....
North Dakota—							
1915-16	7,200	20.5	1,476	74	26	41	74
1916-17	6,975	11.0	767	64	36	115	173
1917-18	3,870	14.5	561	86	14	130	140
1918-19	9,108	21.0	1,913	86	14	73	83
1919-20	5,229	10.5	549	86	14	160	243
1920-21	6,557	16.5	1,082	62	38	98	91
1921-22	11,904	13.7	1,625	63	37	70	93
1922-23	17,820	30.0	5,346	83	17	31	.....
South Dakota—							
1915-16	7,820	19.3	1,513	77	23	35	59
1916-17	4,290	12.6	540	50	50	137	209
1917-18	7,200	19.8	1,426	70	30	111	132
1918-19	8,645	19.4	1,673	84	16	93	91
1919-20	4,050	16.2	656	80	20	190	254
1920-21	7,950	17.5	1,395	82	18	97	92
1921-22	5,490	10.0	549	82	18	107	108
1922-23	8,580	15.3	1,313	91	9	44	.....
Nebraska—							
1915-16	11,550	20.5	2,368	74	26	42	88
1916-17	7,665	14.5	1,111	69	31	150	228
1917-18	12,495	24.0	2,999	79	21	107	126
1918-19	10,406	18.5	1,925	76	24	118	135
1919-20	5,720	25.0	1,430	78	22	190	275
1920-21	8,415	20.0	1,683	85	15	120	106
1921-22	8,160	26.4	2,154	73	27	120	137
1922-23	11,676	25.0	2,919	88	12	47	.....
Colorado—							
1915-16	7,155	41.2	2,951	87	13	55	71
1916-17	6,900	31.5	2,174	86	14	135	238
1917-18	12,800	45.0	5,760	90	10	91	91
1918-19	15,840	42.0	6,653	89	11	99	66
1919-20	8,855	28.5	2,524	89	11	170	245
1920-21	9,490	36.8	3,488	92	8	80	53
1921-22	14,916	44.2	6,600	90	10	73	65
1922-23	18,460	43.5	8,030	95	5	37	.....
Idaho—							
1915-16	3,500	26.6	931	92	8	56	73
1916-17	4,050	30.8	1,247	84	16	127	175
1917-18	6,084	30.8	1,874	86	14	79	65
1918-19	6,290	40.6	2,554	86	14	81	59
1919-20	6,665	28.7	1,913	63	37	151	253
1920-21	8,100	49.0	3,969	90	10	68	48
1921-22	11,840	40.2	4,757	82	18	77	89
1922-23	15,910	42.0	6,682	98	2	31	.....

POTATO STOCKS ON JANUARY 1 MUCH LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Marketable Stocks Held in 35 Late Potato States Equal 30 Per Cent of Total Late Crop

Marketable stocks of white potatoes on hand on Jan. 1 in the 35 late potato States are estimated at 125,290,000 bus. by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount is 35,267,000 bus. greater than the stocks on hand on the same date last year, and 17,299,000 bus. greater than the stocks held two years ago.

The total potato crop of these 35 States in 1922 was estimated at 422,122,000 bus., which was 84,142,000 bus. more than the 1921 crop and 45,256,000 bus. more than the 1920 crop. It is estimated that 29.7% of the 1922 crop in the 35 States remains on hand, compared with 26.6% the same date a year ago and 28.7% two years ago. These estimates indicate that the stocks of potatoes from the 1922 crop which have been absorbed by the channels of trade, consumed on farms, wasted, and left undug are about 50,000,000 bus. greater than the stocks so accounted for during the preceding season.

MARKETABLE HOLDINGS ESTIMATED.

Marketable holdings in the 19 surplus-producing States of Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California on Jan. 1 were estimated at 114,078,000 bus., or 35.3% of the estimated production of 323,425,000 bus. in these same States. Stocks on Jan. 1, 1922, were 82,657,000 bus. or 31.4% of the established production of 263,052,000 bus. in 1921, and stocks on hand on Jan. 1, 1921, were 95,061,000 bus. or 35.3% of the estimated production of 269,222,000 bus. in 1920.

Marketable holdings in the 16 late potato States which do not produce a marketable surplus, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky, were estimated on Jan. 1 at 11,212,000 bus. or 11.4% of the 1922 crop of 98,697,000 bus. Stocks on Jan. 1, 1922, were 7,366,000 bus., or 9.8% of the 1921 production of 74,928,000 bus., and stocks on Jan. 1, 1921, were 12,930,000 bus., or 12% of the 1920 production of 107,644,000 bus.

The potato stocks considered in this report include those for sale for local consumption as well as those available for shipment out of the county where produced.

In the 35 late-potato States 84.8% of the potato stocks of Jan. 1, 1923, was held by growers and 15.2% by dealers. Of the stocks of Jan. 1, 1922, 79.6% was held by growers and 20.4% by dealers; and of the stocks of Jan. 1, 1921, 84.6% was held by growers and 15.4% by dealers. Corresponding holdings in the 19 surplus late-potato States on Jan. 1, 1923, were 85.8% by growers and 14.2% by dealers; on Jan. 1, 1922, 80% by growers and 20% by dealers; and on Jan. 1, 1921, 85.2% by growers and 14.8% by dealers.

In the 16 deficient late-potato States the percentages of the stocks held by growers were somewhat lower than in the surplus States and the percentages held by dealers were, therefore, larger.

The accompanying table presents comparable estimates of late-potato production, merchantable stocks on Jan. 1, percentage of stocks held by growers and dealers, and

price per bushel of stocks on Dec. 1, and the following Mar. 1 for each of the last eight years, with totals for the 35 late-potato States, for the 19 surplus States, for the 16 deficient States, and details for 11 prominent surplus States.

POTATO STOCKS, JANUARY 1 FOLLOWING CROPS OF 1915-1922.

Group of States and year.	Total production.	Merchantable stocks, Jan. 1.		Percentage stocks held by—		Price per bushel.	
		Per cent of crop.	Total.	Growers.	Dealers.	Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
Total, 19 surplus late potato States:	*1,000 bus.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1915-16	221,712	32.6	72,195	82.4	17.6	58.7	88.2
1916-17	187,386	26.1	48,893	73.7	26.3	141.3	233.1
1917-18	286,438	32.2	92,210	85.4	14.6	109.8	101.3
1918-19	273,404	29.9	81,727	83.8	16.2	103.0	88.8
1919-20	225,248	26.0	58,530	79.4	20.6	151.0	234.2
1920-21	269,222	35.3	95,061	85.2	14.8	103.1	65.6
1921-22	263,052	31.4	82,657	80.0	20.0	99.9	105.2
1922-23	323,425	35.3	114,078	85.8	14.2	46.2	.....
Total, 16 deficient late potato States:							
1915-16	115,493	10.6	12,238	76.8	23.2	66.1	101.6
1916-17	79,270	7.5	5,937	70.6	29.4	164.6	264.9
1917-18	124,149	13.3	16,568	82.4	17.6	140.6	142.1
1918-19	101,245	11.4	11,531	79.2	20.8	146.4	133.8
1919-20	73,291	9.4	6,875	74.4	25.6	181.1	254.7
1920-21	107,644	12.0	12,930	81.7	18.3	130.5	105.2
1921-22	74,928	9.8	7,366	76.9	23.1	139.5	141.3
1922-23	98,697	11.4	11,212	77.2	22.8	81.6	.....
Total, 35 States:							
1915-16	337,205	25.0	84,433	81.1	18.9	60.6	91.7
1916-17	266,656	20.6	54,860	73.2	26.8	147.3	241.3
1917-18	410,587	26.5	108,778	84.6	15.4	117.7	111.8
1918-19	374,649	24.9	93,258	82.8	17.2	114.2	100.4
1919-20	298,539	21.9	65,405	78.8	21.2	158.8	239.5
1920-21	376,866	28.7	107,991	84.6	15.4	110.2	75.9
1921-22	337,980	26.6	90,023	79.6	20.4	110.1	114.5
1922-23	422,122	29.7	125,290	84.8	15.2	55.4	.....

Farm Wage Rates Fell During Closing Months of 1922.

Declines of average farm wage rates during the three months from Oct. 1, 1922, to Jan. 1, 1923, are shown by the results of a recent investigation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The decline of the average rate in hiring by the month was 3.1% without board and 3.9% with board; in hiring by the day, 4.8% without board and 6.4% with board. These are averages for the United States as a whole.

Average farm wage rates on Jan. 1, 1923, in hiring by the month were $40.30 without board and $27.81 with board; in hiring by the day $1.98 without board and $1.47 with board.

The greatest declines, ranging from 9.1% to 13.9%, were reported in the West North Central States. The smallest declines were found in the North Atlantic and South Central States, the least of these being as low as 0.5%. In fact, in the South Central States no change of rate was reported for hiring by the month with board, while an increase of 0.2% was reported when without board, the only increase reported.

Among the geographic divisions, in hiring by the month without board the highest average rate Jan. 1, 1923, was $62.71 in the Western States, and the lowest average rate, $30.71, was in the South Atlantic States; with board the highest average rate, $42.78, was in the Western States, and the lowest, $21.06, was in the South Atlantic States.

In hiring by the day without board the highest average rate on Jan. 1, 1923, was $2.82 in the North Atlantic States and the lowest, $1.40, in the South Atlantic; with board the highest was $2.13 in the North Atlantic States, and the lowest, $1.05, in the South Central States.

Details concerning rates resulting from this investigation are shown for the United States and its geographic divisions in the accompanying tables.

Percentage of Change in Farm Wage Rates, October 1, 1922, to January 1, 1923.

Geographic division.	Hiring by month.		Hiring by day.	
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
North Atlantic	−1.4	−0.5	−0.9	−1.4
East North Central	−4.7	−2.5	−7.3	−4.3
West North Central	−10.8	−9.1	−13.9	−11.6
South Atlantic	−1.5	−1.3	−2.8	−3.4
South Central	0	+.2	−1.9	−2.1
Western	−5.7	−6.1	−10.7	−8.2
United States	−3.9	−3.1	−6.4	−4.8

AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES, OCTOBER 1, 1922, AND JANUARY 1, 1923.

Geographic division.	Hiring by month.				Hiring by day.			
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.	
	Oct. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.	Oct. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.	Oct. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.	Oct. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.
North Atlantic	$37.05	$36.54	$54.65	$54.39	$2.15	$2.13	$2.86	$2.82
East North Central	33.92	32.34	47.02	45.84	1.95	1.81	2.54	2.43
West North Central	34.41	30.69	48.78	44.33	1.94	1.67	2.59	2.29
South Atlantic	21.37	21.06	31.10	30.71	1.09	1.06	1.45	1.40
South Central	21.46	21.46	30.96	31.03	1.07	1.05	1.46	1.43
Western	45.38	42.78	66.81	62.71	2.33	2.08	3.06	2.81
United States	28.97	27.81	41.58	40.30	1.57	1.47	2.08	1.98

Value of Canadian Field Crops Increased.

The total value of the field crops of Canada increased $52,275,830 in 1922 over 1921. The value for 1922 is estimated at $984,139,500 compared with $931,863,670 in 1921 and $1,455,244,050 in 1920. Wheat was the most important crop in 1922 with an estimated value of $333,966,000. In 1921 hay and clover ranked first with a value of $267,764,200.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Feb. 13, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Changes Effected by Tractors on Corn-Belt Farms. By L. A. Reynoldson, Junior Farm Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 12, figs. 4. (**Farmers' Bulletin** 1296.)

This bulletin shows the possibilities of reducing man labor and work stock. The changes which may occur in the cropping system, size of fields, and livestock enterprises are also pointed out.

Cooperative Extension Work, 1921. Pp. 46. Prepared by the States Relations Service. Price, 5¢.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 46. Index Number. January-June, 1922. Pp. 901-996. Price, 10¢.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75¢ a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 50, No. 10. October, 1922. Pp. 515-565, figs. 24, pls. 2, charts. 12. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: Progress in radiation measurements. By C. Dorno.—Influence of cover crops on orchard temperatures. By F. D. Young.—A second experiment on cover crops.—Calculating temperature extremes in Spokane County, Wash. By E. M. Keyser.—Forecasting minimum temperatures for the cranberry bogs of New Jersey. By G. S. Bliss.—A simple geometric derivation of the laws of refraction of light inclined to a principal plane of a prism. By W. J. Humphreys.—Rare halo of abornal radius. By A. F. Piippo.—Certain unusual halos. By W. J. Humphreys.—On the lower oblique arcs of the anthelion. By E. W. Woolard.—Hayford on effects of wind and barometric pressure on the Great Lakes. By A. J. Henry.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 50, No. 11. November, 1922. Pp. 567-613, figs. 12, charts, 13. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: Influence of the weather on the yield of crops. By J. Warren Smith.—The daily quantities in which summer precipitation is received. By J. S. Cole.—Note on atmospheric humidity in the United States. By R. DeC. Ward.—Cause of the accelerated sea breeze over Corpus Christi, Texas. By J. P. McAuliffe.—Does the formation of abnormally heavy ice in the Bering Sea cause famine in northern Japan? A review. By J. B. Kincer.—Notes on typhoons, with charts of normal and aberrant tracks. By S. S. Visher.—The changing Arctic. By G. N. Ifft.—Birds storm-swept over the North Atlantic Ocean. By W. E. Hurd.—Mossman on the physical condition of the South Atlantic during summer. By H. H. Clayton.

NOTE.—The Monthly Weather Review is sent free to cooperating meteorological services, universities, and institutions of learning which offer courses of instruction in meteorology, and to a limited number of individuals and students interested in the science of meteorology who make application for the Review, addressed to the Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau and showing sufficient reasons why they should receive copies free of cost.

Vitamin B in the Edible Tissues of the Ox, Sheep, and Hog. I. Vitamin B in the Voluntary Muscle. II. Vitamin B in the Edible Viscera. By Ralph Hoagland, Senior Biochemist, Biochemic Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 48, figs. 45. (Professional Paper.) Feb. 10, 1923. (**Department Bulletin** 1138.) Price, 10¢.

What Tractors and Horses Do on Corn-Belt Farms. By L. A. Reynoldson, Junior Farm Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 14, figs. 9. January, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1295.)

This bulletin discusses the adaptability, inadaptability, and reliability of the tractor and horses for the different farm operations and the form of power most commonly used for each by farmers who already own tractors.

Weather

WHEAT CROP NOT SERIOUSLY HARMED BY SEVERE FREEZE

Fields Generally Protected from Cold Weather—Rains Hindered Field Work in South.

Cold and stormy weather prevailed in the northern border States and from the Rocky Mountain region westward during the week ending Feb. 13, although the total snowfall was not great in most places. Rather heavy precipitation occurred from the lower Mississippi Valley northeastward to the southern New England coast. The continued cold weather was unfavorable for stock in the western range country and minor losses resulted. The temperature averaged slightly above the normal in the lower Great Plains and central and eastern Gulf regions.

The week was too warm for some crops and rather dry in parts of central and southern Florida. There was insufficient moisture also in the western lower Great Plains and New Mexico, but elsewhere there was sufficient for crop needs. Slight rost damage occurred in California and in the eastern Gulf region.

FIELD WORK DELAYED.

Field work was delayed by wet soil in most of the South from Kansas and eastern Oklahoma and Texas eastward, while the ground was covered by snow in most northern districts. Unimproved roads were in very poor condition throughout southern and most central regions, and roads were blocked by drifted snow in the northern border States from Michigan westward to Montana. Railway traffic was interrupted in North Dakota and greatly impeded through the mountains in Montana. Highways were seriously drifted in central and northern Utah. Conditions continued favorable for lumbering in New England.

Small grains.—Later reports on the severe freeze that overspread the principal winter wheat belt at the close of last week indicate that wheat was not seriously affected by the cold, although some was frozen down in central Kansas and the tips were browned in the eastern portion of that State. Alternate thawing and freezing caused some heaving in Kentucky and lack of moisture continued harmful in Nebraska, parts of western Kansas, and in west-central and northwestern Oklahoma. Otherwise conditions were favorable for winter wheat generally.

Grain fields were well protected by snow cover from Pennsylvania and New Jersey northeastward and the cover was mostly adequate in the western Lake region and the extreme upper Mississippi Valley. Extremely cold weather had overspread the northwestern wheat section at the close of the week but was preceded by snow which will generally protect the grain fields. Conditions were mostly favorable for winter cereals in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, and plowing and planting barley continued in California.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—There was sufficient moisture for truck crops in the Southern States, except in parts of Florida where rain was needed locally in the central and southern portions. The week was somewhat too warm for celery and lettuce in this State, although other crops were making satisfactory growth. The first part of the week was cold with some damage to truck in Mississippi, but little or no injury elsewhere in the South.

The week was too cold for growth in California and frost injured peas. Spinach and lettuce were making good growth in the trucking regions of South Carolina, and lettuce was being set out and the pea crop planted in the coastal sections of North Carolina. Late reports showed more damage to both tender and hardy truck from the cold of the preceding week in Louisiana and Texas than was at first reported. Tender vegetation was killed in Southern Texas and hardy truck was considerably damaged. Garden truck was killed in Louisiana except the most hardy vegetables.

Sugar cane was doing well in Louisiana. Tobacco plants made good growth in Florida, and some beds were being prepared in North Carolina. The bad condition of the roads interfered with deliveries of tobacco in Kentucky.

UNFAVORABLE FOR STOCK.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Cold and stormy weather was unfavorable for stock and necessitated increased feeding in the central Rocky Mountain and upper Great Plains States. Pastures were generally snow-covered from the upper Great Plains eastward across the Lake region and Northeast. There has been sufficient precipitation to improve the ranges in Arizona, southern New Mexico, and most of Texas, but pastures were generally very poor in Oklahoma.

Stock were generally thin and poor in New Mexico with minor losses. Stock were in good condition generally in Colorado, except in some northwestern and north-central counties where the extreme cold was unfavorable. Much range feed was covered in Utah where stock were failing. The low temperature and moderately heavy snowfall was severe on stock in Nevada; the range was covered with a foot of snow, and there was some loss of sheep in isolated places. Although the week was cold with snow flurries in Wyoming, stock did fairly well, except some shrinkage in central districts. There was enough wind to partly clear the lower range in most localities in that State. Stormy weather in Montana was unfavorable for range conditions, but live stock, except range horses, were generally in good condition.

Alfalfa was dormant in California. Clover continued to look well in Tennessee, as the snow-cover during the recent cold spell was sufficient to prevent much damage. The temperature the first part of the week was favorable for killing hogs in the Southeastern States.

Fruit.—Serious damage to citrus fruit in Texas by the recent cold weather was prevented by heating, and but little injury appears to have been done to deciduous fruit buds in the south-central portions of the country. Strawberries were retarded in Louisiana and considerable damage was done to this crop in Mississippi. Berries were reported as plentiful in Florida, although considerable bloom was killed by frost in the western portion on the 7th; citrus continued in good condition in that State. The weather was dangerously cold for cirtus fruit in Arizona and California, but no serious frost damage was reported; picking and shipping oranges continued from that section. Almonds were injured by frost in California, but deciduous fruit trees remained in good condition, and the cold weather was beneficial in retarding premature development.

Cold in West; Mostly Moderate Temperatures Elsewhere.

Precipitation was quite general east of the Mississippi River at the beginning of the week ending Feb. 13, and unsettled weather prevailed in the eastern half of the country during the last half, with widespread precipitation in nearly all sections, except from the central Plains southward and soutwestward, during the last 24 hours of the week. Temperature changes were rapid over the Northwestern States, especially during the first and last parts of the week, and the weather was persistently cold in the western plateau area; elsewhere temperatures were mostly moderate for the season, although cold weather prevailed in the Northeast.

Chart 1, page 160, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged below normal in all sections of the country, except in the Gulf coast districts, and from central Iowa southwestward to western Texas and eastern New Mexico. The weekly means were 6°–15° below normal from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges. They were more than 6° below normal in the central-northern districts, the Northeast, and from eastern Virginia southward to South Carolina. It continued warm in the central and southern portions of the Florida Peninsula where the temperature averaged 4°–6° above normal. Freezing weather during the week did not reach the west Gulf coast, but somewhat below freezing temperatures were recorded along the coast of Alabama and extreme northwestern Florida. The lowest temperature reported was 24° below zero at Havre, Mont., on the morning of the 13th, due to a severe cold wave that was advancing at that time from the British Northwest.

Chart 2, page 160, shows that rainfall was rather heavy in Mississippi, western and northern Alabama, northern Georgia, and southern Tennessee, while some rather heavy amounts were received in the Middle-Atlantic coast districts. Rainfall was light in the extreme Southeast and along the Atlantic coast northward to Virginia. Precipitation was widespread in central, northern, and western districts, although the amounts were generally moderate and were light throughout the Plains area. Considerable snow fell in the northern Rocky Mountain districts and in eastern Washington.

At 8 p. m., Feb. 12, the snow-covered area was somewhat less than was reported one week previously, the principal changes being the disappearance of a slight covering over a considerable area in the South, and the southern Appalachian Mountains. The depths over the snow-covered areas were generally greater. In the western Mountain regions the increases were general and in some sections were of considerable magnitude, particularly in Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Utah, and portions of Arizona and California.

Sunshine was markedly deficient in Tennessee and the south Atlantic and east Gulf States and was rather scanty in amount in all other eastern sections. Much clear weather prevailed, however, in the Southwest.

Cooperative Agencies in Minnesota.

Minnesota has five cooperative sales agencies for agricultural products which represent the five principal groups of farm products; namely, live stock, grain, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and wool. These agencies have been organized under the State cooperative law of 1919.

January Precipitation Variable.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the total precipitation for the month of January, 1923, at various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country and the departures from normal. Precipitation during January was unevenly distributed geographically and was very light in some sections. Rainfall was heavy the first half of the month in the northern Pacific coast districts, but was very light throughout the interior of the country and the extreme Southeast. It was frequent and rather heavy the latter half in the lower Mississippi Valley and in the southern drainage area of the Ohio Valley, while heavy falls were recorded in portions of central California toward the close of the month.

The totals for the month as a whole were rather heavy, ranging from 4 to 6 ins. or more, in Louisiana and western Mississippi, and in a rather narrow belt extending from Arkansas northeastward over Tennessee, Kentucky, most of the Virginias, and along the north Atlantic seaboard. The monthly amounts were considerably above normal in this area. Slightly more than the normal amount was received also in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and the northwestern Lake region, in the central Plateau districts of the West, and along the north Pacific coast.

Rainfall was very light in much of Georgia and Florida and less than half an inch fell from northwestern Texas and northeastern New Mexico northward over the Plains region. The amounts were light for the season also in California, but were heavy in the more northern Pacific coast area; the largest amount reported for the month was 14.3 ins., at Tatoosh Island, Wash.

Snowfall was unusually heavy in January in Utah and Nevada. Reno, Nev., reporting about 23 ins. Very little snow occurred, however, from the Ohio Valley and Missouri southward, except for moderate amounts in the higher Appalachian Mountain districts. The amounts were unusually large from northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania northeastward, particularly along the coast of Maine; 52.7 ins. of snow fell during the month at Portland, Me. The amounts were fairly heavy, slightly exceeding 20 ins., in the northwestern Lake region, but were generally light for the period in the lower western Lake section.

Connecticut Encourages Home Industry.

Higher prices were paid in Connecticut for home-grown poultry and veal than for shipped-in stock, according to a brief summary of the market conditions in Connecticut during 1922, published by the State Board of Agriculture. Prices paid for Connecticut newlaid fancy eggs are shown to have been higher than for the best grades of shipped-in fresh eggs.

Argentine Frozen Lamb Imported.

A consignment of 6,500 carcasses of frozen lamb, weighing 230,607 lbs., arrived at New York City on Feb. 6 from Buenos Aires.

Over 800 farm women of South Carolina have marketed their surplus farm products through the 28 club markets which have been established in 24 counties of the State for the sale of home-canned products.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—JANUARY PRECIPITATION.

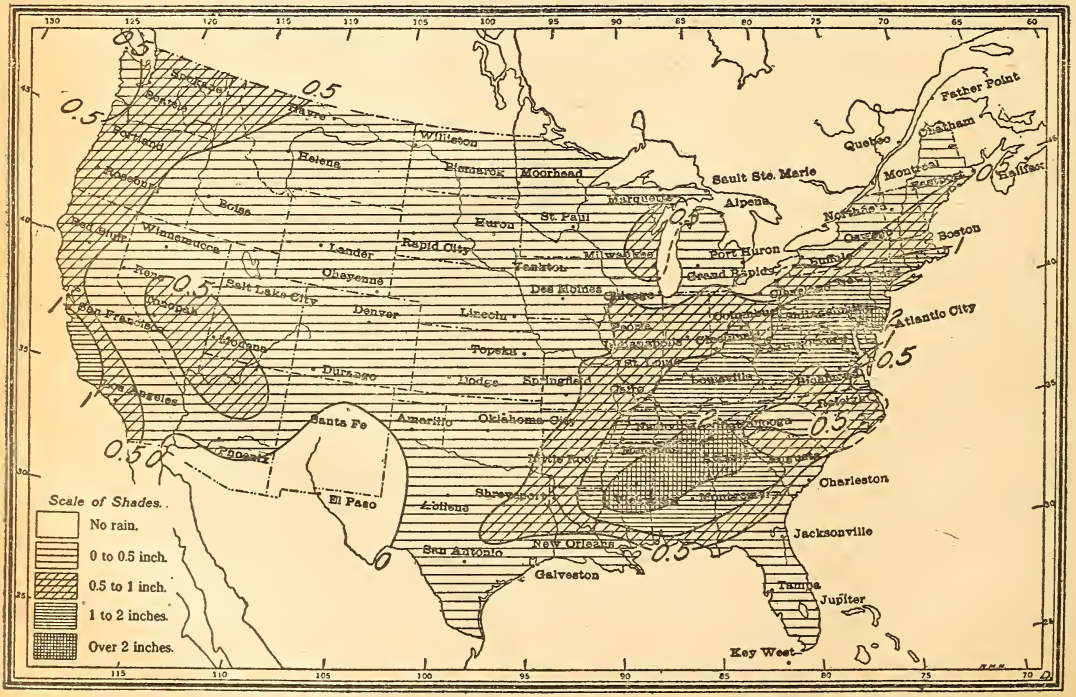
Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 13. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 13. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 13. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 13. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Month of January. Total.	Precipitation. Month of January. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	56	−1	0.4	−0.6	1.4	−1.7
Miami	74	+6	0.2	−0.4	0.2	−3.2
Key West	76	+6	0.1	−0.4	0.4	−1.6
Tampa	66	+4	0.5	−0.2	0.9	−1.9
Pensacola	56	+2	0.8	−0.5	3.1	−0.9
Mobile	54	0	1.2	−0.3	2.6	−2.2
Montgomery	52	+1	1.4	−0.2	3.5	−1.6
Anniston	46	+1	3.6	+2.2	2.8	−1.5
Birmingham	46	−1	3.0	+1.6	3.8	−1.5
Meridian	52	+4	3.9	+2.5	2.8	−2.7
Vicksburg	48	−3	2.0	+0.8	4.8	−0.9
New Orleans	60	+4	0.2	−1.0	5.3	+0.7
Shreveport	46	−3	0.7	−0.2	4.3	−0.1
Little Rock	42	−2	0.8	−0.3	7.4	+2.6
Fort Smith	38	−2	0.5	−0.4	3.6	+1.1
Bentonville	36	−1	0.4	−0.3	5.5	+2.9
Oklahoma	38	+1	0.1	−0.3	2.7	+1.4
Abilene	46	+2	T.	−0.3	3.1	+2.2
Fort Worth	50	+3	0.2	−0.2	4.6	+3.7
Dallas	46	.....	0.3	.....	4.0	.....
Palestine	50	0	0.5	−0.4	3.1	−0.8
Taylor	48	−2	0.5	−0.1	0.4	−2.4
Houston	56	.....	0.2	.....	1.3	.....
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0	+3.4
Corpus Christi	60	+3	0.4	0	0.4	−1.8
San Antonio	54	+1	0.2	−0.2	0.5	−1.2
Del Rio	56	+1	0.1	−0.1	0.8	0
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	42	−1	1.3	0	5.0	−0.2
Nashville	38	−3	0.9	−0.3	5.9	+1.1
Chattanooga	42	−1	2.1	+0.6	4.8	−0.8
Knoxville	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.7	+0.7
Lexington	32	−3	1.8	+1.0	6.6	+2.8
Louisville	32	−4	1.1	0	5.6	+1.7
Evansville	34	−1	1.1	+0.2	5.4	+2.7
Indianapolis	26	−4	0.6	−0.2	2.7	−0.1
Cincinnati	28	−4	0.9	0	4.6	+1.2
Dayton	30	0	0.9	+0.1	3.8	+0.8
Columbus	28	−2	1.5	+0.6	3.5	+0.5
Parkersburg	32	−1	0.8	0	4.1	+0.9
Elkins	32	+2	1.5	+0.7	5.1	+1.8
Pittsburgh	28	−4	1.3	+0.6	3.5	+0.6
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	10	−7	0.4	−0.4	2.9	−0.3
Syracuse	20	−3	0.2	−0.3	3.8	+1.7
Oswego	20	−3	0.4	−0.4	2.2	−1.0
Buffalo	22	−2	0.2	−0.7	3.3	0
Erie	24	−3	0.6	−0.3	2.7	−0.3
Cleveland	26	−1	0.4	−0.4	2.6	+0.2
Toledo	24	−2	0.7	+0.2	1.8	−0.1
Detroit	24	0	0.6	0	1.9	−0.1
Saginaw	18	−3	0.3	−0.2	0.9	−0.4
Alpena	16	−1	0.3	−0.1	1.7	−0.5
Grand Rapids	22	−3	0.4	−0.1	1.2	−1.6
Chicago	26	0	0.3	−0.3	0.9	−1.1
Fort Wayne	24	.....	0.7	.....	2.0	.....
Milwaukee	20	−2	0.6	+0.1	1.8	−0.2
Green Bay	12	−4	0.6	+0.2	1.7	0
Escanaba	10	−4	0.6	+0.3	2.0	+0.4
Ludington	18	.....	0.3	.....	2.0	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	10	−3	0.1	−0.2	1.6	−0.6
Marquette	10	−5	0.3	−0.1	2.8	+0.8
Duluth	2	−8	0.1	−0.1	1.6	+0.6
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	6	−8	T.	−0.2	1.1	+0.2
La Crosse	12	−6	0.3	+0.1	0.8	−0.3
Madison	16	−2	0.5	+0.1	1.2	−0.4
Charles City	14	0	0.3	+0.1	0.9	−0.1
Dubuque	20	−1	0.3	−0.1	0.6	−0.9
Davenport	22	−2	0.5	+0.1	1.0	−0.6
Des Moines	24	+2	0.3	0	0.9	−0.3
Keokuk	26	−1	0.2	−0.2	1.1	−0.6
Peoria	20	−5	0.6	−0.1	1.1	−1.1
Terre Haute	28	.....	0.8	.....	1.9	.....
Springfield, Ill	26	−2	0.7	0	1.1	−1.1
Hannibal	26	−2	0.3	−0.1	0.8	−1.4
St. Louis	30	−2	1.0	+0.3	2.1	−0.2
Cairo	36	−1	0.8	−0.2	7.0	+3.2
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	38	−3	0.3	−2.0	14.3	+2.1
Seattle	34	−6	0.5	−0.5	7.5	+3.0
North Head	40	−2	0.4	−1.1	10.1	+3.4
Portland, Oreg.	36	−5	0.7	−0.9	9.6	+3.1
Roseburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.7	0
Eureka	42	−5	0.5	−1.2	3.9	−3.7
Red Bluff	44	−5	0.7	−0.1	1.8	−2.1
Sacramento	44	−5	0.3	−0.5	2.0	−1.7
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8	−1.5
Fresno	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	−0.5
San Luis Obispo	46	−6	1.4	+0.7	4.5	−0.2
Los Angeles	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.8	−1.0
San Diego	52	−3	0.5	0	1.3	−0.7

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 13. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Feb. 13. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 13. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Feb. 13. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Month of January. Total.	Precipitation. Month of January. Departure from normal.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Eastport	14	−7	0.4	−0.5	5.0	+1.2
Portland, Me.	18	−5	0.7	−0.3	8.6	+4.8
Burlington	16	−1	0.2	−0.2	2.4	+0.6
Northfield	10	−6	0.3	−0.4	3.4	+0.9
Concord	18	−4	0.3	−0.1	3.8	+0.5
Boston	24	−4	0.8	−0.1	6.1	+2.3
Nantucket	28	−4	1.0	+0.2	4.8	+1.4
New Haven	24	−4	1.3	+0.3	7.8	+3.9
Albany	18	−5	0.9	+0.2	4.6	+2.0
Ithaca	20	−4	0.4	−0.1	3.2	+1.0
Binghamton	22	−2	0.7	+0.2	3.5	+1.5
New York	26	−5	1.8	+0.8	6.0	+2.2
Scranton	24	−2	1.1	+0.4	4.2	+1.4
Harrisburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.1	+0.[illegible]
Philadelphia	30	−3	2.1	+1.2	4.8	+1.4
Trenton	26	−4	1.9	+1.1	4.1	+0.9
Atlantic City	30	−3	2.2	+1.3	4.1	+0.7
Baltimore	32	−3	1.7	+0.7	4.1	+0.9
Washington	33	−1	1.4	+0.4	4.2	+0.8
Norfolk	36	−6	0.4	−0.6	1.7	−1.7
Richmond	34	−5	1.1	+0.3	4.6	+1.6
Lynchburg	36	−3	0.7	−0.3	2.2	−1.5
Wytheville	32	−2	1.1	0	3.1	−1.2
Asheville	40	+2	0.4	−0.8	2.0	−2.7
Charlotte	38	−5	0.3	−0.9	3.7	−0.6
Raleigh	36	−6	0.5	−0.7	3.1	−0.5
Hatteras	42	−5	0.8	−0.4	4.0	−0.9
Wilmington	40	−7	0.6	−0.3	3.2	−0.3
Charleston	48	−4	0.3	−0.7	2.2	−0.2
Greenville	40	.....	0.8	.....	2.7	.....
Columbia, S.C.	40	−7	0.7	−0.7	2.5	−0.8
Augusta	44	−5	1.4	+0.1	2.7	−1.5
Atlanta	44	0	2.2	+0.8	1.9	−3.4
Macon	48	0	1.8	+0.4	3.7	−1.5
Savannah	50	−3	0.3	−0.6	2.4	−0.7
Thomasville	56	+2	0.6	−0.7	3.9	−0.2
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	12	−3	0.1	0	0.4	−0.2
Havre	8	−4	0.1	0	1.1	+0.4
Kalispell	10	−12	0.6	+0.2	1.1	−0.5
Helena	12	−10	0.4	+0.2	0.4	−0.5
Yellowstone Park	6	−13	0.3	−0.2	1.5	−0.7
Sheridan	10	−11	0.2	.....	0.6	.....
Lander	10	−10	0.3	+0.1	0.4	0
Cheyenne	16	−10	0.[illegible]	+0.1	0.1	−0.3
Grand Junction	28	−2	0.1	−0.1	0.7	+0.2
Denver	22	−10	0.2	+0.1	0.1	−0.3
Pueblo	26	−5	0.1	−0.1	T.	−0.4
Amarillo	38	+2	0.1	−0.1	0	−0.6
El Paso	44	−4	0	−0.1	0.6	+0.1
Roswell	44	+3	0	−0.1	0.4	−0.1
Santa Fe	26	−6	0	−0.2	0.1	−0.5
Flagstaff	18	−12	0.5	−0.5	.....	.....
Phoenix	48	−5	0.2	0	0.3	−0.9
Yuma	52	−6	0	−0.2	T.	−0.4
Independence	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	−0.8
Tonopah	22	−11	0.6	+0.4	0.8	+0.1
Modena	18	−13	0.8	+0.5	1.4	+0.7
Salt Lake City	24	−9	0.2	−0.2	1.9	+0.5
Reno	20	−15	T.	−0.4	1.9	−0.1
Winnemucca	20	−12	0.1	−0.1	1.0	0
Pocatello	20	−7	0.3	+0.1	1.1	+0.4
Boise	24	−10	0.2	−0.2	1.6	−0.3
Lewiston	30	−5	0.2	−0.2	1.7	+0.1
Baker	20	−7	0.2	−0.2	0.8	−0.5
Walla Walla	30	−5	0.9	+0.5	1.8	−0.2
Spokane	20	−10	1.0	+0.6	1.9	−0.4
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	30	−2	0.3	−0.2	3.4	+0.7
Columbia, Mo.	30	+1	0.6	+0.1	1.4	−0.8
Kansas City	30	+2	0.1	−0.3	0.2	−0.9
St. Joseph	28	.....	0.1	.....	0.3	.....
Topeka	30	+2	0.1	−0.3	0.1	−0.8
Iola	32	+2	0.1	−0.2	1.2	+0.2
Wichita	32	0	T.	−0.3	T.	−0.8
Dodge City	32	0	T.	−0.2	T.	−0.5
Concordia	28	+1	0.2	0	T.	−0.7
North Platte	22	−3	0.1	0	0.1	−0.4
Lincoln	22	−2	0.1	−0.1	0.1	−0.5
Omaha	22	−2	0.1	−0.1	0.9	+0.3
Sioux City	16	−3	0.1	0	0.8	+0.2
Valentine	20	0	T.	−0.1	0.5	0
Rapid City	18	−4	T.	−0.1	0.4	0
Pierre	18	+1	T.	−0.1	0.1	−0.4
Huron	12	0	T.	−0.1	0.3	−0.2
Moorhead	2	−4	0.2	0	0.5	−0.2
Devils Lake	−4	−7	0.2	+0.1	0.4	−0.2
Bismarck	2	−7	0.1	0	0.3	−0.2
Williston	2	−4	0.3	+0.2	0.6	0

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEBRUARY 13, 1923.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEBRUARY 13, 1923.



WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1923